The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE OCEAN QUEEN.

PROGRESS OF THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

Views of Napoleon III. on the Italian Question.

RELATIONS OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

American Securities in London.

The United States Mail steamship *Ocean Queen*, Capt. SEABURY, from Southampton at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Aug. 31, arrived at this port last evening.

Her advices have been anticipated by dispatches received from her off Cape Race, and by the arrival at Quebec of the *Anglo Saxon*, which sailed from Liverpool on the same day.

The London *Times* of the 30th says, in regard to the *Great Eastern*:

"Early on Saturday morning his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE paid a long visit to this vessel. For upwards of three hours his Highness remained on board inspecting every part of the ship, from the lowest deck to the iron masts and colossal wooden yards. He expressed himself perfectly astonished at the magnitude of the whole undertaking for a commercial speculation, though, merely judging of it from a nautical point of view, he had little doubt of its success. He claimed for the Russian Government the credit of having the second largest vessel in the world—the *General Admiral*—though, as regarded fineness of lines and beauty of form, he considered the *Great Eastern* to as much surpass that man-of-war as she did in size and power. His Highness, after partaking of lunch with Mr. CAMPBELL and Capt. HARRISON, expressed a wish to see the new steering apparatus. This simple though most ingenious invention was accordingly inspected at Mr. LUNGLEY's yard, and commended by the Duke in the highest terms. After leaving this yard the Duke proceeded to the manufactory of Messrs. HUMPHRYS and TENNANT, and inspected several pairs of marine engines making for the Russian Government, varying in power from 300 to 600 horses. The number of visitors to the ship on Saturday was immense, and more than double that of any previous occasion."

In relation to the unfortunate Dr. SMETHURST, who is lying under sentence of death, upon a charge of poisoning his second wife, the *Times* of the 30th says:

"A rumor was very current on Saturday that the Home Secretary had sent a respite for the prisoner, but it had no foundation, and at present the execution is fixed for Tuesday, the 6th of September. It is true that the solicitor for the prisoner, Mr. HUMPHREYS, has made an urgent solicitation to the Secretary of State to delay the carrying out of the sentence, and the culprit himself has also addressed several very long communications to the Home-office, in which he gives a history of the connection between himself and the deceased lady and most strenuously asserts his innocence; but the whole matter is still under consideration, and it is not likely that any decision will be come to until the middle of the week. The prisoner still continues to exhibit the same calm and almost indifferent demeanor that characterized him throughout the whole of the painful proceedings, and he has never ceased protesting his innocence of the crime of which he has been convicted."

The mate of the American ship *Conqueror*, Chas. BOUTELLE, was brought up again at the Liverpool Police Court, charged with the murder of one of the crew on the high seas. The investigation into the prisoner's criminality resulted in his being set at liberty, it appearing that the Court had no jurisdiction.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The Delay at Zurich—Duty of the Italian States—Interesting from Rome—The Earthquake at Norcia—Tuscany, the Duchies, &c., &c.

TARDINESS OF THE NEGOTIATION AT ZURICH—THE REASON.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Sunday, Aug. 28, 1859.

A private letter from Zurich, of the 26th, states that the labors of the Plenipotentiaries were going on slowly enough. Notwithstanding the announcement in the telegraphic dispatch a few days ago, it is doubtful if any important point has been yet settled. Whether the fault is attributable to the Plenipotentiaries themselves, to the preliminaries of the Treaty of Villafranca, and to the Emperors not having taken into calculation, in their eager anxiety to make peace, all the difficulties of the negotiations, no one knows. Some people incline to the opinion that this delay is intentional; and the manner in which M. DE BOURQUENEY is acting lends some color to the suspicion. The difficulty is indeed considerable. To restore sovereigns who forfeited their thrones not merely on the ground of misgovernment, but for having gone over to the Austrian camp against their own people; to constitute a league with heterogeneous elements; to call upon the Emperor of Austria for a general amnesty; to expect the same from the King of Naples; and to hope that the gates of Rome would be thrown open to all without exception by the Pontifical Government are matters easier to talk about or to put on paper than to execute.

The letter says:

"The general amnesty was, some days since, made the subject of conversation in the Conference. The agents of Austria and Sardinia made no objection; still no protocol has yet been drawn up, as might be expected from that accord; and the example set by the Emperor of the French is not yet followed at Vienna or at Turin."

Baron DE BOURQUENEY has touched the delicate subject of the Duchies in the same way as the others, evidently desirous of ascertaining what effect would be produced by it on the Sardinian Plenipotentiary.

My informant adds:

"Baron DE BOURQUENEY, as well as the Emperor of the French, earnestly desires the restoration of the Grand Dukes of Tuscany and Modena by the act and favor of the same populations who have overthrown them, and, moreover, that the Piedmontese Government should contribute towards it with all its influence; but he does no more at Zurich than repeat what Count REISET said at Turin, and the answer will be the same. There is every reason to believe that the Sardinian Plenipotentiary will affix his signature to no protocol which would confirm the article in the Treaty of Villafranca relative to the restoration of the unpopular Dukes."

What the French Government will at last have to do is simply to declare to Austria that it has done all that was morally in its power in favor of her *protégés*, or else it must dispose itself to impose them on the Duchies by intrigues, if not by force. There are some who suppose that the King of Sardinia not accepting the annexation of Tuscany would facilitate the solution which it seems the Emperor NAPOLEON has at heart, and that, abandoned to itself by him to whom it looked for support, and under whose sceptre it desired to place itself, the Duchy would have no resource but to submit to FERDINAND IV. returning with a constitution in one hand and the national flag in the other.

The writer observes:

"But the renunciation of VICTOR EMANUEL would not be a solution—it would be merely a complication. Tuscany would establish another form of government. Provisionally constituted as she is, she would remain so, and with her military league which is just formed, she would await the march of events, in the full confidence that, come what might, French soldiers would never march to restore the dethroned Duke."

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 29.

I mentioned yesterday that the rumors, founded on a telegram from Zurich, which circulated respecting the settlement of the question of Lombardy were erroneous. The Plenipotentiaries have not brought their labors to a conclusion respecting Lombardy. The boundary question has not been decided; nor has an agreement been come to as to the portion of the debt to be transferred to Sardinia in consequence of her new acquisition. An understanding on this point between the Austrian and Sardinian Plenipotentiaries is not easy, so long as the former persists in his pretensions that Austria shall be relieved not only from the debt corresponding to the province which she has lost, but from a portion of that which weighs heavily on the Empire. Sardinia is now way inclined to take upon her enormous liabilities incurred in upholding the despotic system of Austria in Lombardy.

But even if Lombardy was settled the stipulations of Villafranca would still remain unaccomplished, and it still is a question for consideration whether these will be left for a general Congress or simply for the Austrian and French Governments. A Congress might patch the matter up in some way, but is it certain a Congress will ever sit? We know that the Emperor NAPOLEON proposed it to his brother and friend "the enemy," but that his "friend," whose recollection of Congresses is, perhaps, not very agreeable, positively refused, and that the Conference of Zurich was accepted as a *pis aller*.

A Congress being so distasteful to Austria, the question of the two Cabinets remains. But it will be reasonably doubted whether M. WALEWSKI and Count RECHBERG would be able to effect what the Plenipotentiaries now sitting at Zurich fail in. The difficulties are grave. Austria stipulated as an indispensible condition of peace the restoration of the Dukes of Tuscany and Modena; as for the Duchess of Parma, she was not considered at all; she was left to the mercy of NAPOLEON or VICTOR EMANUEL as they might prefer to deal with her; but FRANCIS JOSEPH, who threw the Duchess overboard, declared he would not make peace but on the condition that the Dukes were restored to their thrones. The Emperor of the French, of whom it is no calumny to say that he had had enough of war, and was willing at almost any sacrifice to bring it to a conclusion, had no alternative but to accept the conditions. The acceptance exists, but it is not true that a written agreement exists, but force should be employed by either the single or the double-headed eagle in restoration. The treaty of Villafranca is silent on this point; and the Emperor NAPOLEON has more than once pledged himself that nothing shall be done by arms. Force or no force, it is certain, however, that both sovereigns have agreed on a restoration.

THE DUTY OF ITALY IN THE CRISIS.

From the London Times.

Under the protection of the Imperial promise the course of Central Italy to freedom and prosperity seems safe and sure. A little firmness to repel the not too formidable or too earnestly-directed blandishments of Prince PONIATOWSKI, a resolute ingratitude towards their liberator, whose tender heart will be wounded by their obstinacy, but will perhaps be healed again by their acclamations, and the names of the deposed dynasties will be heard no more in Italy. The next step is already resolved upon. They have unanimously desired to weld themselves into one kingdom whereof VICTOR EMANUEL shall be the first Sovereign. We cannot conceive that, if all chance for Prince NAPOLEON be put out of the question, the French Emperor can have any hearty objection to such an amalgamation. This work of the restoration of Italy will be, if it shall endure, the principal glory of his reign. He will naturally desire that it should be as marked a success, and give as visible a monument to posterity as possible. Piedmont, with twenty more Duchies amalgamated with it, could offer no object of jealousy or distrust to France. It is not comprehensible, therefore, that any stronger sentiment than diplomatic delicacy can induce him to put pressure upon the King of Sardinia to refuse the territory now proffered to him. Moreover, we now know that this pressure will be entirely of an argumentative and diplomatic character. It seems to us, therefore, as matters now stand, that VICTOR EMANUEL cannot refuse the offer of the Duchies. It would, perhaps, not be prudent definitively to accept it. Perhaps it would be more wise to assume the Government provisionally, and thus preserve order, prevent further revolution, and keep out other candidates until the new order of things is consolidated. But unless some very rash or very mad course of conduct should occur to mar the prospect, the unity of Italy is now secure. We will add that the Emperor has a right to say, "To me Italy owes her independence."

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT ROME.

A letter from Rome of the 23d ult. informs us that a military commission appointed to investigate the affair of Perugia had delivered a judgment condemning the chiefs of the revolution. The Government quashed the judgment for informality, and commanded a new trial.

The Sacred College has lost another of its members in the person of Cardinal FALCONIERI-MELLINI. He died on the 22d, at Ravenna, of which he was Archbishop since the year 1825. With this Cardinal becomes extinct one of the most distinguished Roman and Tuscan families, and Ravenna has lost a prelate who was the protector of the poor. His Eminence was likewise Secretary of the Memoriali at Rome, a position formerly of great importance.

Monsignor SPACCA-PIETRA, who was Archbishop of Trinidad, has arrived at Rome. This learned prelate, who is a member of the congregation of Lazarists, has resigned the Archbishopric of Trinidad, where he resided six years. The Holy Father has commissioned him to proceed to Jerusalem, to inquire into the serious differences which exist between the Latin Patriarch and the Franciscan Friars, who are in possession of the Holy Places.

The Roman Minister of Finance at the beginning of this year published the budget for 1859, which showed a surplus of 88,000 crowns over the expenditure. The budget has been examined by the Council of State, and approved by His Holiness. Unfortunately, at the end of the year the expenses as calculated in the budget are almost always found to be increased, in consequence of the extraordinary credits demanded by several Ministers. Up to the present period the budget has been increased by 500,000 crowns and more. During previous years of scarcity the Roman Government sold bread to the working classes at a lower price than that charged by the bakers. This entailed a loss of 105,000 crowns. The budget of 1859 has been further increased by 100,000 crowns for the expenses of the Camerale printing-house.

It is said that the Pontifical Government is about to publish various decrees. It is remarked that the secret printing-house of the Quirinal is actively employed.

The Pope is resolved to reduce the Legations to obedience before he introduces any measures of reform, and, as his own forces are not sufficient to support the insurrection, he must demand the aid of the Catholic Powers.

Many of the Swiss who quitted the service of the King of Naples have requested an engagement of the Pope, and have been accepted.

The Holy Father does not quit his study, in consequence of a slight sore on his leg; otherwise he enjoys excellent health, and gives his usual receptions.

The Duke DE GRAMONT, the French Ambassador, is not expected to return to Rome before the end of the month.

Subsequent advices have been received to the 27th ult. The Duke DE GRAMMONT had held a conference with Cardinal ANTONELLI on the subject of the reorganization of the Legations.

It is asserted that the Government of Bologna had dissolved a regiment in which some Mazzini volunteers had attempted to cause an excitement. One French division only will remain in Rome. The garrison of the Pope is on march to Pesaro, where the troops are being concentrated.

An earthquake had taken place at Norcia; 200 persons were killed and a large number injured; 9,000 of the population are encamped in the neighborhood of the town. The Pope has dispatched assistance.

AFFAIRS IN THE CENTRAL STATES.

M. PONIATOWSKI writes to his chief, M. WALEWSKI that he has great hopes of succeeding in his mission which is understood to be the restoration of the Grand Duke.

A deputation of the Modenese National Assembly, composed of the Commandeur MALINCINI, (President,) Marquis FONTANELLI, and Count ARIANI, left on the 29th ult., for Paris, intrusted with a special mission to His Majesty the Emperor NAPOLEON III.

The departure of the deputation of the Tuscan National Assembly for Turin, which was to take place on the 29th, had been delayed for several days.

Advices from Bologna, of the 28th ult., state that the elections throughout the Romagna had taken place with the greatest tranquillity and order.

The first results of the electoral assemblies of Bologna are the following: Count BENTIVOGLIO, Prince HERCOLANI, Prince SIMONETTI, Count MARSILI, Signor MINCHETTI, and Signor ALLESSANDRINI.

The official *Piedmontese Gazette* gives a denial to the reports of political dissension existing among the members of the Sardinian Cabinet. Count ARESE left on the evening of the 29th for Paris.

NAPLES.—THE APPREHENDED FAMINE.

A Naples letter, of the 23d, gives some account of the departure of the Swiss troops:

"At an early hour in the morning 1,1729 Swiss soldiers and 48 officers, all belonging to the Fourth Regiment, marched through the city to the arsenal. They had their arms and baggage, with the Swiss flag displayed, and were headed by their band. Four companies of Neapolitan marines were drawn up at the arsenal, to whom the Swiss delivered up their arms in the most perfect order. By way of prudence, or rather from mistrust, other troops, all with their muskets loaded, were kept concealed in the arsenal, but the precaution was unnecessary. Each Swiss soldier, after having delivered up his arms, received by way of indemnity a year's pay, amounting to 56 ducats, (246f.) The officers who could not claim a pension (after 20 years' service) received three months' pay and their traveling expenses. These soldiers received their money in full before embarking in two merchant vessels, which were taken in tow by the steam-frigate *Veloce*. Other departures will take place at intervals, in order not to cause too many to be at Marseilles at the same time, as the railroad can only convey 500 a day."

The same letter says:

"Much excitement is caused among the people by the high price of corn, and the Government has just given orders for the purchase abroad of 100,000,000 ducats' worth. Several vessels laden with maize have arrived from Sicily. This Winter there will be again the sad spectacle of bread being distributed to the people. Would it not be a better policy, instead of allowing them to remain in ignorance and idleness, to give them employment which they stand in need of, and which might be supplied by the creation of great public works, which are everywhere called for in the country?"

FRANCE.

A Speech for Peace with England M. de Morny to the Council-General of Puy-de-Dome—The Army and the Navy.

THE RELATIONS OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND —SPEECH OF M. DE MORNY.

In his speech at the opening of the Council-General of the Department of Puy-de-Dome, Count DE MORNY, the President of the Legislative Body, spoke as follows:

You have participated, gentlemen, in the enthusiasm excited by our victories, you have shared in the unanimous gratitude of France for the great moderation of the Emperor. But you find it difficult to understand how his Majesty's evident desire to prevent a European conflagration can have caused in England the newspaper articles, the Parliamentary speeches, and the warlike preparations of which so much has been said. You know, without doubt, by means of what logic the English explain their apprehensions. They say, "Our Press is free: the French Press is not so; therefore insults have not the same importance in one as in the other." That is quite an error. There are in France no means of preventing a journal from publishing what seems to it right; the Government is only armed against the Press with the power of warning and of suspension, which are repressive measures. The English add, "The Emperor retains at the bottom of his heart the desire to avenge Waterloo and St. Helena; he only concluded peace with the Emperor of Russia in order to make him an ally; he has been generous to the Emperor of Austria only to make a friend of him also; and with that double alliance he intends to attack England." I do not think it inopportune to tell you what I think on that subject. We live at a period when the hatreds of castes and families have succumbed from the increased mildness of manners, and at which national hatred and prejudice have been effaced by civilization. The new generations have something else to do than to avenge the past; they are too enlightened to act on any other motive than the interest of the present and the future. The Emperor and the present generation of Frenchmen are not of those of whom it can be said, "They have learned nothing and forgotten nothing." As for the generous proceedings between the three Emperors, to ascribe them to the speculative object indicated above, is it not to reduce to the proportions of a paltry theatrical intrigue the regulation of the great interests of Europe, and to degrade the elevated sentiments which God has placed in the heart of a sovereign for the welfare of humanity? Assuredly, I am better able than any other to appreciate the royal fidelity of the Emperor and his pacific intentions; for when he did me the honor to send me to Russia to draw closer the relations between the two empires, the part of my instructions which dominated every other was this: "Do not allow any encroachment to be made on the English alliance; and, far from endeavoring to divide the great Powers, on the contrary point out that if they had the good sense to unite and to come to an understanding, all the paltry difficulties which arise in Europe may be solved peaceably." Need I recall to your memory the incidents which preceded the war with Austria in order to prove that the Emperor NAPOLEON, while desiring to free Italy, and to disengage the frontier of France from Austrian pressure, would have preferred obtaining that object by a Congress rather by a war? The number and the state of our army at the moment when the *ultimatum* of Austria was issued prove this. *And if the statesmen of England, who now consider that enough has not been done for the Italians, had consented before the war to express the sympathies which they now manifest, it is to be presumed that the affairs of Italy would have been regulated by diplomacy.* I repeat that, after all the Emperor has done and said, to suspect him of preparing in the dark, without any other motive than ancient enmity, an enterprise which would throw into confusion the gravest interests in the world, and would be the most fatal blow to civilization, is to doubt his word and his heart as a sovereign and a man."

After expressing the opinion that perhaps the attempts which have been made by certain newspapers and speakers in England to excite distrust of France were only inspired by the desire of the one to increase their circulation and of the other to gain popularity, Count DE MORNY went on to say:—

"Time and the determination of the Emperor to lead France into the occupations and labors of peace will, I doubt not, triumph over chimerical fears. That, gentlemen, is the sort of war which we must wage with England. Let us resolutely terminate our means of conveyance and of circulation; let us put them in communication with our coalpits; let us reduce the cost price of all raw materials and of all our manufactured articles; let us imitate the English in what we are deficient; let us gain strength from the spirit of association without continually requiring the support of the Government; let us endeavor to conquer, and by prudent use, preserve the liberties which make a man absolute master of his own welfare, and which have no other limits than the wrong done to others. *Yes, let us make on England a manufacturing and commercial war—a conflict of progress and civilization, loyal, avowable, and which will be advantageous to all. That is what the Emperor desires; let us second his efforts.* Already is the anarchy a work of pacification, which is the prelude of the system into which we are about to enter. Let us hope that it will be so so understood by everybody, especially by those who are the object of it."

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

From the London News.

M. DE MORNEY begins by ascribing English armaments to newspaper articles and Parliamentary speeches, and the latter to the dissatisfacrion of England at the manifest desire of the Emperor to avoid a European conflagration. He goes on to assert that there are no means in France of preventing a newspaper from publishing what it likes, and that in fact the French Press is just as responsible for what it writes as the English, and no more. By the light of this singular interpretation of facts we are enabled to judge M. DE MORNY's appeal against the prejudices and passions of public opinion in this country. For the rest, we are perfectly ready to appreciate the fairness and frankness with which he singles out the prevailing causes of alarm and doubt which have undoubtedly existed of late, whilst to the general terms in which he discusses and disposes of them we are as far as possible from objecting. "Nobody," says M. DE MORNY, with reasonable emphasis, "can estimate so well as myself the loyal faith of the Emperor;" and we fully accept the assurance; but we must be permitted to whisper very gently into the ear of the President of the Corps Legislatif that no one knows better than those two distinguished persons the advantages of silence, secrecy, and suddenness in grand political operations; and perhaps it is because people in England have been disposed to pay a compliment to political, at the expense of moral qualifications, that they hesitate to attribute to the same persons and the same policy, the head that plots and the hand that strikes on a sudden with the heart of the injured philanthropist, alive to every honest impulse, and the soul of an apostle of peace awake to every generous motion.

At any rate, we heartily echo M. DE MORNY's stirring appeal to the good feeling and good sense of the two great nations of the West. By all means let our future rivalry (if rivalry there must be) be a rivalry of industrial and commercial enterprise. We have had enough of glory long ago, and enough of conquest. We know no battle by land or sea in which France had not her full share of honor. Surely France may be contented to fight the future battles of civilization (if battles there must be) side by side with the honorable foes of old time, and the comrades in arms of later and happier years. We believe that in spite of evil omens, the intellect, the enterprise, the best feelings, and the dearest interests of England, and that both cry *Peace*. But there is one thing needful to make the desire of all good people on either side of the water a reasonable certainty, and that is—*Liberty*. With an equal, we do not say a similar, liberty enjoyed by our neighbors and by ourselves, every cloud that intercepts a better future would clear away before the light, and every mist of prejudice and passion be dispersed.

From the Paris Constitutionnel.

Shall we have war with England? and why? Because it has placed some parliamentary orators, too faithful to the recollection of the rivalries and hatreds of another age to take alarm without cause, and loudly to demand armaments without necessity, does it follow that a general conflagration will take place? Because certain journals in England, yielding to one knows not what pressure, have honored us for some time with their daily philippics, we must conclude that they are the real exponents of public opinion, and that they will have sufficient influence to precipitate the signal of a new secular struggle? France is reproached with her warlike mood; to the Emperor is attributed the design, long since formed, of avenging Waterloo and St. Helena. And by what right? Should it not, on the contrary, be remembered that he has trodden beneath his feet as well old hatreds as recent injuries? Far from cherishing any aggressive intentions is it not he who, for the sake of consolidating the English alliance, has actually on every occasion combated our hereditary prejudices? If, instead of restraining the national animosity, anxious only for an ephemeral popularity, he had excited it, who can say that at his voice France would not have risen as one man? He did not speak the word. He felt that a war between England and France would be a fratricidal war, a war waged by civilization itself against civilization, and the same motive which had counseled him to the union of the two great western powers, determined him to make every sacrifice to assure their permanence. At the elevation at which the Emperor is placed, the thought is not to avenge the past, but to prepare the future. If the countries cannot forget their ancient rivalry, let at least that rivalry be made to serve the cause of progress instead of compromising it. If we must at all price do battle, let us so manage that the battle shall produce fruits.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The troops forming the garrisons in the third and fourth divisions, the head-quarters of which are at Lille and Chalons on the Marne, have been considerably increased.

The regiments of the Imperial Guard having suffered severe losses at Magenta and Solferino are being reorganized, and the vacancies caused by death filled up. The fourth battalion of the Imperial Guard is also maintained. Government is about to increase the artillery, but the cavalry is to be diminished.

A correspondent from Toulon, after announcing certain reductions in the French fleet, says: "The reduction of the squadron of evolutions to what it was before the recent great events (it is weaker indeed than it was, because it contains so many new hands) will cease, it is hoped, to excite the jealousy of England, which will have no longer any pretext for maintaining in the Mediterranean that fleet of fifty sail, which recently made so objectless an appearance on the coast of Egypt."

GERMANY.

German Unity—Affairs in Prussia—Advance of the Cholera—The Bavarian Loan.

AGITATION FOR GERMAN UNITY.

Correspondence of the London Times.

BERLIN, Thursday, Aug. 25, 1859.

There can be no question that the agitation which now prevails through every part of Germany will, before the close of the year, give rise to important events. Every post brings evidence in public papers and private letters of the rapid spread of the feeling to which the Wiesbaden Declaration first gave utterance two months ago. It is so general, that even the Governments of the small States—the most despotic in Europe—do not attempt, at least openly, to repress or to punish it. It is not now a question of Prussian hegemony, but of union in any fashion, provided it be a real union, productive of unity of action, both military and diplomatic. Germany is slow to move, but whoever knows Germany knows what elements are at work within her, and how irresistibly the popular feeling, when once roused, overthrows all obstacles. The lessons of '48 have not been lost, and we may fairly expect that the present movement will result in something more sober and practical, if less ambitious, than the declamations of Frankfort. The sobriety of the declarations which are being signed all over the country, the guarded expressions used in them, the anxiety which all parties show to arrive at a common understanding, are the proofs that not theoretical visionaries, but thinking citizens are the actors. It is no chorus of enthusiastic, beer-imbibing, fatherland-ballad-singing students, but the deliberate demand of men of all ranks and all ages, the aforesaid students not excepted. These last may be cited as affording the strongest evidence of the intensity of the feeling. In some at least of the Universities—I cannot, of course, speak for all—they have come to a resolution that, whatever differences of opinion there may be, there shall be no duelling on this subject—as remarkable an instance of self-imposed restraint as the Golden Legend contains. This renunciation of the pleasant side of a question which promised so many slashed cheeks and truncated noses, the proudest badges of a *Bursche*, is not the laughing matter English readers may think it, but the sign of an earnestness of purpose, which only the feeling of their common country's danger could have inspired. This union of Germany has been the aim of all her ablest statesmen since ULRICH VON HUTTEN, soldier, poet and satirist, first conceived the idea. If it is now effected, France and Austria, in spite of themselves, will have more than undone the injuries of centuries, at the same time affording the world the best pledge of future peace.

AFFAIRS IN PRUSSIA.

The *Times* correspondent says: The change of ministry in Austria, which was looked forward to here with hopes that it would lead to a better understanding between the two Cabinets, has disappointed expectation.

The cholera spreads along the shores of the Baltic. Its presence in Dantzic is officially acknowledged, as well as in Osnabruck and Elberfeld, and it is reported to have made considerable ravages at Hamburg.

The King was so much better on the 25th ult. that the *Gazette* was able to announce that on Sunday the last bulletin would be published.

It is at length announced that the whole of the Russian loan has been subscribed, and that the applicants will receive the full sum they subscribed for—so accurately had the public gauged the present necessities of the Czar.

THE BAVARIAN LOAN.

A new combination has been formed by the Bank of Nuremberg, the Bank of Frankfort, the House of ROTHSCHILD, the Banking-house of M. ERLANGER, and Messrs. HIRSCH & FROHLICH, for contracting the Bavarian four and a half per cent. loan, to defray the military expenses.

Eight millions of florins of the loan have been left for public subscription.

SPAIN.

The correspondent to the *Chronicle* says that six hundred Moors attacked Ceuta, but were put to flight by the Governor, at the head of his garrison, and eight killed. The Spanish Government has sent reinforcements by steamer.

GREECE.

The correspondent of the *Morning Herald* says: Advices from Athens announce that the Chamber has been dissolved, and that a royal decree has ordered a new one to be elected. The day fixed is not mentioned.

American Securities in London.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 30

American Securities.	Closing Prices.		Bus. done.
Illinois Central 6 ₱ ct., 1875	75 to 79		
Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1875	78 to 80		79 8½
Do., do., Free Land, 1860	83 to 85		—
Do. $100 shares, $60 paid	40 to 38	dis. 39	dis.
Mic. Cen. 8 ₱ cent., con. '60	80 to 85		—
Do., 1869	78 to 80		—
Do. (sink. f.) 1st m. do. '82	80 to 85		—
Do., $100 shares	38 to 42		—
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ₱ ct. (sinking fund) 1885	53 to 58		—
Do., $100 shares	5 to 10		—
New-York Central, 6 ₱ ct., (sinking fund) 1883	84 to 86		—
Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1864	92 to 95		—
Do., 7 ₱ ct., (sink. f.) 1876	92 to 94		—
Do., $100 shares	68 to 72		—
New-York and Erie 3d mortgage 7 ₱ cent., 1883	57 to 62		—
Do., 7 ₱ ct., (sink. f.) 1875	15 to 25		—
Do., 7 ₱ ct., bonds, con. '62	15 to 25		—
Do., 1871	15 to 25		—
Do., $100 shares	5 to 10		—
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds—1st mortgage, con. 6 ₱ ct.	89 to 91		—
Do., 2d mort., 6 ₱ ct. sterl.	93 to 95		—
Do., $50 shares	35 to 40		—
Philadel. & Reading Bonds 6 ₱ ct., 1860	83 to 88		—
Do., do., 1870	78 to 88		—
Do., $50 shares	20 to 24		—

From Brazil.

THE UNITED STATES SLOOP-OF-WAR LEVANT AT RIO—DISTURBANCES AMONG SAILORS—CONFLAGRATION—STATE OF THE MARKETS—SHIPPING.

Our files of Rio papers extend to the 25th of July.

There is no political news of interest.

The United States sloop-of-war *Levant*, Commander HUNT, was lying in the harbor. On July 17 a fracas had occurred between some of the men-of-war's-men and boatmen in the harbor, in which two of the latter had been knocked overboard and drowned. The police were unable to make any arrests.

On the following day an encounter took place in the streets between American sailors and some of the citizens, but it was terminated by the interference of the authorities.

A fire on the 19th of July destroyed the coffee warehouse of Messrs. FURQUIM & BROTHER, on the street of the Benedictines. The coffee in the building, consisting of 2,800 bags, together with the books and papers, was saved.

The 18th anniversary of the coronation of DOM PEDRO II. was observed July 17.

The following American vessels were in the port of Rio on the 23d July:

The *Russell* of New-York, the *Sparkling Wave* of New-York, the *Westminster* of Pensacola, the *Old Hickory* of Fernandina, the *F. S. Means* of Darien, the *Statesman* of Newport, the *Castor* of Mobile, the *Antagonist* of New-York, the *Kedron* of Boston, the *Warren Hallett* of Boston, the *James S. Davis* of Richmond, the *Bonito* of New-York, the *Addison Child* of Charleston, the *Campanero* of Savannah, the *Peter Warwick* of Baltimore, the *Clifton* of Baltimore, the *Chase* of Baltimore, the *Glenwood* of Darien, the *George Maughan* of Savannah, the *Lucy Elizabeth* of Montevideo, the *Esther* of Richmond, and the *Mount Vernon* of Philadelphia.

Exchange on London was quoted at 24¾d.

Freights to the Northern United States at 45c.@50c.

Brazilian ounces were bringing 32 milreis.

The quotations for coffee were, for good 5$380 ₱ arroba, for the superfine, 6 milreis.

Later from the Dominican Republic.

BUSINESS AT PORT AU PLATTE—COUNTERFEITERS FROM THE UNITED STATES—IMPENDING POLITICAL CHANGE.

By the brig *John Butler*, Capt. MINER, we have dates to 1st inst.

Business was very dull, as the tobacco crop was nearly all bought up.

Exchange—Paper for gold, $2 50 national for $1, and not much paper. Very little hard money in circulation.

The three individuals detected two months since in the act of landing and passing counterfeit paper money from the United States, escaped from the jail at Santiago about 27th ult., together with the jail-keeper. A fine thing to have friends, with a few doubloons at their disposal.

The people generally are much dissatisfied with the prevailing Government, and predict a revolution shortly. There would not, probably, be much fighting. All that would be necessary would be for a majority to declare, &c., &c. The treasury is kept dry as usual. All moneys are forwarded to the city.

Letters from Zante (Ionian Islands) of 16th August, 1859, state that the currant crop this year is in a very prosperous condition. The blight, which for five or six seasons past has caused the total destruction of the vines, has entirely disappeared. Zante would perhaps make twelve million pounds, of very excellent quality; Cephalonia, thirteen millions; and Morea, fifty millions.

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

The Democratic State Convention at Syracuse.

GATHERING OF THE DELEGATES.

Probable Action Relative to the Charleston Convention.

CAUCUSES OF THE WOOD AND DICKINSON MEN.

The Present State Ticket to be Renominated.

Special Dispatch to the New-YorkTimes.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 13—12 P. M.

The Democratic Convention will organize to-morrow.

The Tammany Delegation will be received without controversy.

The Convention will elect delegates to Charleston. An earnest spirit of reconciliation appears to prevail. ISAAC V. FOWLER will probably be presented as delegate at large. Messrs. KENNEDY, SWEENY, COOPER, TRENANT, CONOLLY and CLANCY decline going to Charleston, in order to make room for representatives of other interests.

The Wood men held a caucus this evening, which the Dickenson men refused to attend. The friends of DICKENSON here also held a caucus, to determine whether they would sustain the regular or irregular organization of New-York City, and have adjourned without coming to a conclusion.

The present State ticket will be renominated, with the exception of Secretary of State TUCKER, who declines; and D. R. FLOYD of Queens, WOOD of Brooklyn, SAVAGE of New-York, and Senator SCOTT are being talked of to succeed him.

It is intended to represent all Democratic interests on the State ticket, and in election of delegates to Charleston.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 13.

The attendance both inside and outside the Convention is already large, and the prominent men of the party have taken the field early.

The head-quarters of both wings of the Democracy are at the Voorhees House, the rooms of FERNANDO WOOD and PETER CAGGER being in close proximity, while those of ISAAC V. FOWLER, with the whole string of Tammany Delegates, are only a few doors removed.

The appearances at the quarters of WOOD and CAGGER give a fair criterion of the complexion of the Convention. The former are quiet, with plain indications of firmness on their countenances as they pass in and out, while the latter are crowded to their fullest capacity with a confidential air apparent in all.

Numerically, as between the Hards who are in favor of the District system and the Softs who are in favor of electing the Charleston delegates at once, the Convention will stand as follows: 70 to 72 Softs; 24 to 26 Hards. This calculation is closely made and is probably correct, though the Wood men claim a larger number.

Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON is at the Syracuse House, and has been visited by Messrs. CASSIDY and CONSTOCK, of the *Atlas and Argus*, Comptroller CHURCH, and a number of others, including FERNANDO WOOD and the Mozart Hall delegation.

The position of Mr. DICKINSON is that of conciliation. He desires a harmonious arrangement as to the organization, and a fair representation of the Hards on the Charleston delegation.

Dean RICHMOND and the Western delegation of Softs are at the Syracuse House.

The old State officers are to be renominated, with the exception of the Hon. GIDEON S. TUCKER, Secretary of State, who declines a renomination, and whose place will probably be filled by FLOYD JONES or Judge SCOTT. To-night the chances favor the former.

Mr. SEINNER, of Herkimer, and Judge SCOTT, are talked of for Canal Commissioners.

The Convention will be temporarily organized, with S. T. FAIRCHILD, a Cass-Democrat, of Madison, or, perhaps, JOHN STRYKER, of Rome, for President.

The permanent President will be WILLIAM H. LUDLOW, unless some change of the programme takes place before morning.

The probability now seems to be that there will be very few contested seats, many thought to be contested declining to appear.

The New-York case will most likely be settled by a resolution declaring that, as the last Convention decided in favor of the Tammany delegates, and no new features have arisen since, the Tammany delegates are entitled to seats. This will exclude FERNANDO WOOD from the floor, but in that case he will take the seat of LEWIS A. EDWARDS, of Suffolk, who has the power of substitution on the Mozart Hall side. Mr. WOOD claims a greater number than is here given him, and insists on having the case of the New-York contested seats heard before the Convention.

Appearances now indicate that all will be harmonious between the friends of Mr. DICKINSON and the Softs.

The Charleston Delegation will undoubtedly be chosen now. The Hards will have probably two delegates at large to two Softs, and one-third or rather more of the State Delegation.

The Wood Party held a caucus this evening which was largely attended, although Messrs. MATHER and SCHELL, and some other Dickinson men remained outside. Speeches were made by Messrs. WOOD, JOHN A. GREENE, Jr., and others, all friendly, insisting on an equal division of the Charleston Delegation, and the State Committee, and an equal representation for Tammany and Mozart Hall in the Convention. The speeches were resolute, but conciliatory in tone. Mr. RUSSELL, of Ulster, waited on the Softs to ascertain the truth of a rumor that no delegate would be admitted without tickets, and no tickets issued to any contestants. The Hards were informed that every delegate and contestant would receive tickets and be admitted to the floor. The Hards thereupon resolved to accept tickets this time in view of the emergency of the case, but declared against receiving tickets or submitting to that mode of admission hereafter. They resolved also to present the name of THOMAS G. ALVORD, Ex-Speaker of the Assembly, for presiding officer of the Convention. The Wood men insist further on choosing their own share of the Charleston delegation. If they have the privilege of doing so they will name FERNANDO WOOD and JOHN A. GREENE, Jr., of Onondaga, as delegates at large. On the Soft side it is proposed to concede DELOS DE WOLF and Mr. BRONSON or Mr. SCHELL as delegates at large. Dean RICHMOND will be delegate at large on the Soft side, and probably ISAAC V. FOWLER.

Among the candidates for State delegates are GEORGE SANDERS, NELSON J. WATERBURY, Hon. JOHN C. MATHER, JOHN COCHRANE, Judge CAPERS, and Judge BERRIAN.

Mr. DICKINSON appears anxious to conciliate, but wishes the Mozart Hall delegates to have a representation in the Convention.

Dr. SAWYER, of Blackwell's Island, is offered the nomination of State Prison Inspector, and will be nominated if he will accept.

Comptroller CHURCH and Attorney-General TREMAINE have been actively engaged to effect a compromise, and come to an harmonious ag

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The New Minister of Foreign Relations—Departure of Mr. Otway—Military Operations—Later from the Pacific States—State of the Republic from Native Testimony.

By the arrival of the steamship *Habana*, of the Tehuantepec line, at New-Orleans, we receive our files of Vera Cruz journals to Aug. 25.

An outline of the news has already been forwarded by telegraph. Additional details are of interest.

On the 16th of August, Señor OCAMPO resigned the position of Minister of Foreign Relations in the Juarez Cabinet, and Señor Don JUAN ANTONIA DE LA FUENTE has been appointed in his place, OCAMPO still remaining Minister of War and Finance. Mr. FUENTE filled that place in the Cabinet of COMONFORT, and is highly spoken of by those who know him, and he does seem like a very intelligent and well-meaning man.

Mr. OTWAY, the British Minister, was expected at Vera Cruz, to embark for England on the English packet of the 4th of September. Mr. GOULD, an *attaché* of the British Legation in Mexico, who came passenger in the *Virginia Antoinette*, left for the City of Mexico on the 24th.

The *Reforma*, of Vera Cruz, distinctly and officially denies that Señor TEJADA has any idea of procuring Americans to fight the Mexican battles. That paper says the special Minister only desires to negotiate a small loan on the good faith and credit of the Mexican Government.

The mails from the north and east represent the States of New-Leon, Qurango, Coahuila, Sivalva, Zacatecas, Aquascalientes, San Luis Potosi and Tamaulipas to be enjoying all the benefits of peace and order.

A letter from Mexico says that the Church allows MIRAMON $2,000 per day for the use of his army and Government.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEGOLLADO has taken up his head-quarters at San Luis Potosi. In answer to his call for troops, &c., DEGOLLADO will succeed in raising about 12,000 men, and with these he hopes, as he says, to reduce the City of Mexico by next October. Zacatecas raises 2,000 men; Sinaloa already has that number in the field; Guadalajara, Colima, Tamaulipas Nuevo-Leon, Coahuila, Vera Cruz, Guerrero and Oajaca will also send contingents. Vera Cruz will be exempt, because she needs her contingent to defend the city. Good arms and a plentiful supply of munitions will be in attendance to make the war more effective. All these matters considered, the position of the Liberals seems flattering enough, and with any other people the prospect would be one of certain peace in a short time.

GOV. GARCIA, of Tampico, at the head of 250 riflemen, has started for the interior to join the army under Gen. DEGOLLADO.

Gen. CORONA has marched out of Tepic with 2,500 men, in the direction of Guadalajara, where he intends to assist in the seige of Marquez.

A proposition is under consideration in the City of Mexico to introduce eight or ten thousand Spanish soldiers in this country, to counterbalance the Americans.

Constant receipts of arms and munitions of war are being received from the Eastern States and California, for the use of the Liberal Party.

An artillerist in Mexico has submitted a plan of taking Vera Cruz, which he assures MIRAMON can be done in "no time," and without loss. His idea is to cast an immense mortar, which will throw a bomb two feet in diameter, charged with twenty-five pounds of powder, a distance of three miles.

The Indian war, or rather the war of races, has broken out with renewed fury in Yucatan. The Indians were defeated, however, at the town of Ichmal.

FROM THE PACIFIC STATES.

Dates are from Guaymas, July 31, San Blas, Aug. 1, and Mazatlan, Aug. 4.

The Indians were still troublesome in Sonora; two or three tribes had organized under one leadership, and at last accounts, were committing serious depredations upon the inhabitants. JOSE PESQUIERA, with his troops, met a large body of Indians at San Antonio, when a terrible battle was fought, in which upwards of 200 of the latter were killed. Political matters and business were very quiet; some little speculations in land were going on.

In Sinaloa all was quiet. No counter-movement or opposition to the Liberal Government has been attempted since its capture by PESQUIERA. The capital of this State is now permanently located at Mazatlan. A large number of arms, including eight handsome field-pieces, (made in San Francisco) reached Mazatlan about the 1st of August. Business at this thriving port has been unusually good; on the 15th of July five large American vessels were in port.

In the adjoining State of Jalisco there had been much fighting. Tepic was captured in June by the Liberals, and afterwards abandoned. It is now in the hands of "Jozado," a robber chief, operating with the Church party. San Blas, the port, is however in possession of the Liberals.

MARQUEZ was on the road to the latter port with a conducta of $3,000,000 from Mexico and Guadalajara. The British ship-of-war *Calypso* was in readiness to receive it, though it was thought the commander of the Liberal Party (NORTON, an American) would prevent its embarkation. Difficulty between the English commander and NORTON may grow out of this. The latter is determined that it shall not leave unless the proper duties are paid upon it. The English are confident of success in getting it off; All hands were busily engaged, on the 1st of August, making boxes for it. If they succeed, it will be taken to Panama and shipped to England.

The Liberals have determined to dislodge MARQUEZ from his stronghold, and if possible to break up his army. Gen. CORONADO was to have left Mazatlan on the 5th of August with a large body of men for Istlan, where he would join the forces of the Governor of Jalisco, and both march direct for Guadalajara.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Madame MIRAMON gave birth on the 17th ult. to a son and heir. Great rejoicings occurred in Mexico at his baptism on the 18th.

A sacrilegious friar, caught in the act of stealing the jewelry from the Virgin, in the church at Oajaca, is on trial, and will no doubt be severely punished.

"Three Years in the United States" is the name of a new book just published in Vera Cruz, which is said to be quite interesting.

CONDITION OF MEXICO—TESTIMONY OF MEXICAN AUTHORITIES.

Neither of the letters which follow, says the New-Orleans *Picayune*, were originally intended for the Press. Both were strictly private and written by native Mexican citizens, residents in the cities from which they date:

VERA CRUZ, Thursday, Aug. 25, 1859.

Everywhere, from every State, we hear of the most active preparations being made by the Liberals to continue the strife, which in my opinion cannot cease till the triumph of good principle. The people are everywhere arming; Zacatecas is arming, and Tamaulipas, Nueva-Leon and Coahuila, San Luis, Colima, Michihoacan and Sinaloa, are sending in their contingents to the orders of our valiant commander-in-chief, DEGOLLADO. The plan of the campaign is a march direct upon and attack of the capital, the focus and last entrenchment of the reaction.

But a greater victory even than that, we have already obtained, and that is in the triumph of the recent measures of reform. These have been received, even in places in the hands of the reaction, with marked approbation and sympathy. The success of the great revolution, in which we are engaged, has, the last eighteen months, in a moral point of view been extraordinary. The clergy have lost the "hood" which concealed them from common view. They have lost credit completely. The Church property, of which they have made such bad use, finds purchasers in every class of society, nor does the transaction trouble the conscience of any one.

The outcery which the clergy just raised on seeing themselves despoiled of the property they had usurped, becomes day by day less feeble. There are no echoes to be heard anywhere, and all will soon be quiet again. There is to be a grand meeting of the Bishops soon at the capital, however, to take the matter into consideration. Perhaps they may do something yet.

As to the famous loan—the financial scheme of PEZA Y PEZA—nothing has come out of it, and, at last accounts, it was about being given up. And thus we go on enlarging the boundaries of theory, only to make ourselves ridiculous in the eyes of all, and without gain whatever. The reactionary troops, the common soldiery, live on what they can steal in town and country, while the officers in command of the outposts, like ROBLES PEZUELA at Jalapa, would sell their coumissions for a pot of soup.

CITY OF MEXICO, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1859.

Since my last, of the 11th instant, nothing of great importance has transpired in political circles here, though affairs still continue to go on from bad to worse. The long-pending quarrel between MIRAMON and MARQUEZ has at length come to an open issue. Those chieftains are now declared enemies. MARQUEZ, it is true, has had prudence enough not to disgrace himself and party by any very public demonstration of his enmity. But MIRAMON, who acts as though he were the President "elect" and not the "substitute," imposes upon himself no such restraint. A few days since, indeed, it was rumored abroad that he was fitting out an expedition against his rival, who, at Guadalajara, openly repudiates his authority. But whatever his intentions may have been, it is certain that the clergy have refused to give him more money, without which any expedition is impossible.

And here you will not be surprised to learn that neither officers, soldiers, nor employes of the army here have received a cent of pay for months. Their misery is very great, as you may well suppose. How, indeed, they manage to live surpasses comprehension. Desertions, therefore, are very numerous, and in view of the campaign organizing against them, begin to alarm the defenders of the Church.

Several officers of the Eighth Regiment of Infantry arrived here, yesterday, as prisoners, under an escort from the corps commanded by Gen. ROBLES at Jalapa. This regiment was in open mutiny on account of the backwardness of their pay, when ROBLES surprised them, with a superior force, in their quarters, and arrested the principal leaders.

Our clergy are still in a state of great excitement about the recent decrees of JUAREZ, but they find but little sympathy here. The Miramon Party, in fact, look upon the clergy only as their bankers, while the party of MARQUEZ is not strong enough to give them much assistance. As for GABRIAC, the French Minister, he would like to do something for his friends, but he dare not act without the approbation of his *queerida*, who is at present a little piqued at the Archbishop for having imposed upon her a hard penalty at the absolution. The representatives of the ultra-reactionary party are, as you know, MIRAMON, ROBLES, MARQUEZ, WOLL, VELEZ, MEJIA, CASTILLA and VEGA; and all of them talk of what they will do next Summer, (Summer begins in Mexico on the 1st of November,) but it is impossible for any one to comprehend what they can do with an exhausted treasury, an exhausted people, and a completely demoralized army. It is true the Vera Cruz Party are not any better off; perhaps I might say they have greater difficulties to overcome, but I believe they will receive assistance from the Americans. Have they not recognized that Government?

There was a general satisfaction felt throughout the capital, when we learned that Mr. OTWAY, the British Minister, had received his "leave of absence," and with it orders to deliver up his archives to the care of the legation. The miserable speculator is in a great quandary, inasmuch as he dare not pass through Vera Cruz, and to remain here would only expose him to ridicule and insults. His partner, the indefatigable GABRIAC, must have come, himself, also, to reflect seriously upon his own position. A few days since, he expressed his opinion publicly that the Miramon Government was corrupt and rotten to the core. Perhaps we begin to see that it is not impossible his Government might also put a sudden stop to his own wild career. But nothing will save him. The Minister has made himself so odious with all parties that it is impossible for him to remain here much longer. A few days since, indeed, there was serious talk of mobbing his house, but MIRAMON (according to DE GABRIAC, a descendant of the old Counts DE MIRAMONT of France) got wind of it, and took measures, through his ever true friend, LAGARDE, to stop it. NAPOLEON should imitate VICTORIA, and recall a man so heartily detested by our people, and who, besides being a dishonor to his country, has brought nothing but disgrace to us.

P. S.—An heir to the throne of Mexico was yesterday born at the palace of the Count DE MIRAMONT. It is expected that the christening of the young hero will cost more than would be the expenses of the whole reactionary army for a campaign.

FROM ARIZONA

The Silver and Copper Mines of Arizona.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

APACHE PASS, Arizona, Sunday, Aug. 14, 1859.

There is so little known of the silver and copper mines of Arizona that any report of them is read with interest. The exaggerated and the almost fabulous accounts on the one hand, and the discouraging ones on the other, have so unsettled the public mind that any account having the least semblance of truth is quite likely to be believed.

The first silver mine that had any reputation in the States was the Stevenson mine. It was worked to a profit some time since, but has not been worked for several years. It is now owned by a Company, of which Major SPRAGUE of the army is President. It is thought it is a valuable mine, and can be profitably worked.

The next mine of any value is the Copper Mine of the Mimbras. This is one of the richest mines yet opened; the cost of transportation, however, prevents it being worked to the advantage it should. The members of the family of Judge HART, of El Paso, are working it, paying from 7c. to 10c. a pound transportation on copper; yet at this price it pays. As soon as the right of way is obtained to the Gulf of California, a much larger profit can be made by working these mines than at present. I believe the copper is disposed of to the mint at Chihuahua.

When the Americans first took an interest in these mines, it was said the copper contained a large amount of gold, enough to pay transportation. A thorough trial proved the fallacy of this opinion. It then was said that the copper was more valuable than that obtained in England or the United States. an experimental shipment to New-York and London proved to the owners that such was not the case, as the copper was worth no more than any other. The mine is now worked as a "Copper Mine," and, in the present unsettled state of the country, to a profit, some two hundred men being employed. It would be difficult to estimate its value when proper facilities are offered to obtain supplies and ship off the copper.

The valley in which the mine is situated is rich and abounding in good timber, which, in the event of building the Southern Railroad, will prove of great value.

The road from here (the copper mines) to Fort Buchanan is through a barren and uninteresting country; in fact, the "spots of country" of any value excepting for mining purposes, are few and far between.

From Fort Buchanan I will endeavor to give you an idea of the mines in the neighborhood. They are numerous, and, I have no doubt, of great value. A day or two since, I saw machinery on the way out for a company, of which Col. TITUS is Superintendent. It is said his mines are rich. B.

The Sunday Question.

EFFECT OF SUNDAY RAILROAD TRAVEL IN THE CITIES—LETTERS FROM THE MAYORS OF NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN AND BOSTON—TRIAL OF THE CAR-DRIVER, JEANDELLE, IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia papers publish an interesting correspondence on the subject of Sunday travel on city railroads. Letters have been received in Philadelphia from Mayors TIEMANN, of this City, POWELL, of Brooklyn, and LINCOLN, of Boston, in reply to a note of inquiry from the gentleman to whom they are addressed.

Mayor TIEMANN writes as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1859.

To William B. Thomas, Esq.:

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 2d inst. came duly to hand. I trust, however, you will pardon my neglect in not answering the same before this, the pressure of official business being my excuse for so long delay in giving you may opinion in relation to the questions submitted to me therein.

You state that the propriety of Sunday travel by city passenger railroad cars in your city has become a subject of grave consideration; many of your intelligent, religious and benevolent men entertaining different views on the subject; and that many believe the practice of running such cars on Sundays would ultimately superinduce a total abandonment of that day of rest, and that the congregation of large numbers of persons at the termini of the roads would be provocative of dissipation, disorder and breaches of the peace, and wish my opinion as to whether the running of cars in this City on Sunday has been productive of these consequences; and, also, whether religious men oppose the practice of travel on city railroads on that day.

This City has had some practical experience as to the effect of Sunday travel in rail-cars, and from the observations I have made, and the information I have been enabled to gather from others, I am satisfied that no such deplorable effects as you represent many of your best citizens fear from such travel in your city, have occurred here. I know of no instance of any riot or other disorder having occurred in consequence of the running of such cars on Sunday, nor of any great gathering of disorderly or other persons at the several termini of our railroads on that day. The practice has, on the contrary, been found of great convenience to all classes of our citizens—and the cars, although used on the day alluded to chiefly by a different class from those who travel in them on week days, still many of our best citizens, intelligent and religious, avail themselves of the public accommodation afforded by these cars on Sundays in going to and from the several churches in our City, and in other acts which the most strictly religious would admit as compatible with the observance of that holy day.

There are some six lines of railroads in our City, all of them running from the lower to the upper part of it, and two of them extending their trips as far as Harlem, a distance of eight miles from the lower termini, and although they are filled with passengers, more than on other days, no disturbance has ever to my knowledge occurred in them, or in consequence of their running on that day.

It is now but a few years since the facilities for travel by rail-cars on Sunday have been afforded to our citizens. Previous to 1851, but one mode of public conveyance was available for any passengers from the lower to the upper part of the City, viz: the cars of the Harlem Railroad Company; and before the construction of that road in 1832, there was no means for our citizens to go from one part of the city to the other. The necessity, however, was not then so much felt as it would be now, in case of the withdrawal of the cars from the several lines of the City railroads; for then the City was of a much less population, and a short walk from almost any part of it would bring the pedestrian to the green fields of the suburbs. Our population has since then so rapidly grown, and the limits of the densely-populated part of the City so far extended up town, that our lines of railroads have become matters of great public necessity and convenience, not only on week days, but also on Sunday; and even if the cars on them were withdrawn on that day voluntarily by the directors or proprietors thereof, public opinion, based on public necessity, would soon compel their running again.

In a city with a small population, I will admit, there can be no great public necessity for these conveyances on Sunday, but in a large and densely-populated metropolis, situated on an island extending in the extreme limits from eight to thirteen miles, and not more than two miles wide in any part of it, they are absolutely required to be run, as well on Sunday as on other days. In this respect I believe that all classes of our community acquiesce.

With great respect, I remain yours, &c.,
DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

Mayor POWELL, of Brooklyn, replies in a similar strain:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Aug. 5, 1859.

WILLIAM B. THOMAS, ESQ.: Your letter of the 3d instant is before me, and I take pleasure in returning an immediate answer, for the reason that I feel a deep interest in the subject of it. In a communication to the Common Council on the 5th of January, 1857, (a copy of which I send you,) I recommended, or the reasons therein set forth, the running of rail-cars on Sunday. The subject was taken up and fully discussed by the Common Council and the citizens generally. Public meetings were held, and the project was severely denounced by many of the clergy and our leading citizens as being a desecration of the day, and that it would lead to riot and disorder, and tend to all sorts of evil, especially in the suburbs of the city. That they were sincere in their views no one can doubt. But as I think, fortunately, their views did not prevail, and the cars were set in motion, and have now been running more than a year with the most gratifying results. Feeling in a great measure responsible for the measure, I watched its effects with some solicitude, and find that while the cars are filled during the day with passengers, they are, with scarcely any exceptions, of the most orderly and respectable class of our citizens; and I think a large majority are females. I have not heard of a single complaint from the people living in the suburbs, of anything like disorder or riotous assemblages, and from repeated personal observation, I am sure no cause of complaint exists. The cars are likewise patronized to a great extent by our church-going people, and many extras are required to accommodate them at the close of the evening service. In fact, so general is now the acquiescence of the people in this measure, that I am convinced that if it was brought to the test of a popular vote, that an overwhelming majority would approve it. One of the great benefits experienced in running the cars is, that it prevents the thoroughfares from being overcrowded. Before they were in use, the sidewalks were crowded with pedestrians to that extent frequently that it was difficult to get along with comfort, and the change that has been produced in this respect is remarkable, and is noticed by all who have occasion to travel on that day. In short, from every point of view, I think the benefits we derive from the accommodations of Sunday travel far outweigh the evils, real or imaginary, that attend it.

I remain, respectfully, yours,
SAMUEL S. POWELL.

Mayor LINCOLN, of Boston, thus qualifies his indorsement of Sunday travel:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BOSTON, Aug. 9, 1859.

To William B. Thomas, Esq.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 3d inst. was duly received, and I embrace the first moment of leisure to answer it, but I confess I hardly know what to say, as the circumstances of the two cities are so different.

The propriety of the horse railroad cars running on the Sabbath, I believe never has been seriously discussed either by the City Council or the public Press. I think it would be a serious evil if *all* our roads should run on that day, but they do not; only three carry passengers on that day, and that only to a limited extent.

The Metropolitan Railroad does the most business, and runs on Sunday, and connects us with the City of Roxbury. The greater portion of the travel, however, is from Ward Eleven, the southerly section of this city. This part of the city has recently been built, and its inhabitants are mostly those who have moved from the other Wards, but are still connected with the churches down town. The railroad furnishes them a means to keep up the connection with their accustomed places of worship. I believe it is generally used by people of all denominations, although I have heard occasionally a clergyman or some other conscientious person object to the mode of conveyance. The cars seem to run with less noise and confusion than on other days; the bells are not rung, and there is evidently an effort on the part of the conductors to observe the proprieties of the Sabbath.

I have no doubt that, to some extent, they are used as a matter of pleasure, but the evil that was apprehended, that large companies of idlers would rush into the country, and spend the day in dissipation, much to the discomfort and peace of the inhabitants of the suburbs, has not been realized in fact. There is a general regard for the Sabbath in our city and vicinity; it is not kept as strictly as it was by our fathers, but yet a good sentiment pervades all classes of our people, and seldom is anything seen which is objectionable.

I do not know the reason why the other railroads do not run on the Sabbath, excepting that they follow the custom of all the other modes of conveyance in the Commonwealth, and cease from work on this day of the week.

I wish I could give you some information which would be useful in this matter. The experiment, so far, in this city, cannot be considered either as an example or a warning. The authorities of Philadelphia must be the best judges of what is best for its own citizens, and will most promote the comfort of the inhabitants and the proper observance of the day.

From the haste in which this letter is written, and the limited time I have had to inform myself upon the subject, I should object to have any publicity given to it, but shall be exceedingly happy to hear from you or give you any other information in my power. I am, very truly, yours, &c.,
F. N. LINCOLN, JR.

NOTE.—A subsequent letter authorized the publication of the above.

The trial of WM. H. JEANDELLE, charged with a violation of the Sunday laws, by driving a horse-car on the Coates and Green-street railway in Philadelphia, on the 17th July last, commenced in the Court of Quarter Sessions on Saturday, Sept. 10. The witnesses were the same who testified at the preliminary hearing, with the addition of pastors of churches on the route of the road. The testimony did not vary essentially from that which was published in July. The case was continued.

PERSONAL.

The Boston *Traveller* says of the suspension of the publishing house of Phillips, Sampson & Co., "The *Courier*, in noticing this suspension, states that the '*Atlantic Monthly* load' was one of the causes of their embarrassment. So far from this being true, we are assured, on reliable authority, that the *Atlantic* has not only paid its expenses, but a very handsome profit over its cost. The suspension grew out of unfortunate circumstances, well known to the trade, which produced a lack of confidence in the stability of the house.

Miss H. K. Clapp, formerly of Lansing, Mich., well known as a teacher, has been among the Mormons and has written home her experience of the Saints, and her observations upon their institutions. Her letter is published in a Lansing paper, and is very highly seasoned. She lashes Brigham Young and his system, and exposes the frauds perpetrated by the Government agents in Utah.

Marshal McMahon, Duke of Magenta, on arriving at his home in Monteresson, a few weeks ago, was received with a grand public demonstration, got up by the towns people. A triumphal arch with flowers and evergreens was erected; the Sub-Prefect of the arrondissement and all the authorities were assembled to welcome him; and the Marshal, as he passed along, was hailed with enthusiastic cheers.

There are in Massachusetts five Unitarian clergymen who have been settled over their charges for upwards of a half century, viz., Rev. Joseph Richardson of Hingham, settled in 1806; Charles Lowell, D. D., of Boston, settled in 1807; Rev. Abraham Gushee, of Dighton, settled in 1807; Charles Wellington, D.D., of Templeton, settled in 1807; Samuel Willard, D.D., of Deerfield, who is 84 years of age.

The numerous friends of the venerable President Nott, of Union College, will be pleased to learn that he has almost entirely recovered the use of his limbs, and that his general health is quite restored. He is now able to move about with perfect ease, and has left Schenectady to spend a few days at the residence of E. C. Delavan, Esq., at Ballston. He will proceed from there to New-York and Philadelphia.

The *Carlsrühe Gazette* announces that the Princess Stephanie has arrived at Baden, at which place there are also at the present time Count de Buol-Schauenstein, M. de Boutenieff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, Count de Nesselrode, General Poutiatin and Colonel Schmitz, of the French staff, who conveyed to the Empress of the French one of the colors taken from the Austrians.

The Rev. Mr. Thompson, missionary in Jamaica, W. I., and the Rev. Mr. White, of the Mendi Mission, in Western Africa, were present on Sunday at a missionary meeting in Newark. Mr. White had with him an African boy, of the Sherbro tribe, about 14 years of age, who, at the request of Mr. White, at the close of the addresses, repeated the Lord's Prayer and sung in his native tongue and in English.

The Rev. Thomas Dewitt, D. D., of New-York, has been spending two months at the Holland Colony, a settlement of native Hollanders, at Holland, Ottawa County, Mich., founded under the auspices of the General Synod of the Dutch Church. The churches in the Holland Colony have received very liberal aid from the Collegiate Church in New-York.

The Philadelphia *North American* learns that the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who has been for several months under the care of a skillful oculist, in Philadelphia, has so far recovered his eyesight, that he has relinquished his design of seeking medical advice in Europe, and will soon return to Washington to resume his professional labors.

The Hon. A. B. Greenwood, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has left Washington on a brief visit to Kansas and Nebraska Territories, for the purpose of personally examining the Indian reservations in those sections of country prior to preparing his annual report.

Mrs. Stowe is in England, preparing her last work, *The Minister's Wooing*, for publication. It will appear in October, from the press of Sampson, Low & Co. The title will remain unaltered, and the serial publication in the pages of the *Atlantic Monthly* will continue until the work is completed.

The library of the late Baron de Humboldt, bequeathed by him to his old valet, has been purchased for 40,000 thalers, (£6,000,) the Vienna journals state, by Lord Bloomfield, Minister of England at Berlin.

The Postmaster-General has removed W. C. Meredith, Jr., route agent on the South Carolina Railroad, for neglect of duty in abandoning the mails on his route without leave.

Capt. Franklin, of the Light-House Board, has left for Norfolk, Va., with the view of inspecting the screw-pile light-house designed to take the place of the light-boat at Craney Island, near Norfolk.

A public meeting has been held in Montreal to express sympathy with the labors of the Rev. Chas. Spear and wife, of Boston, who have been lecturing in Canada on "Prison Discipline."

De Lave's final walk over Genesee Falls took place on Saturday. He now retires from Rochester, to cross next at Seneca Falls, where he proposes to stretch his rope over a deep gorge.

The wife of William P. Greene, of Norwich, Ct., recently improved the occasion of her husband's birthday to present to the Free Academy of the town a lot of land, with house thereon, of the value of $7,000.

Richard H. Dana, Jr., has arrived in San Francisco. His first visit to that locality was made twenty-three years ago.

Gov. Banks has accepted an invitation to attend the State Fair of Vermont, this week, when he will probably deliver an address.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT.—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Davies.

Motion to discharge from arrest.—B. F. Bruton, and another, vs. *William Smith.*—This was a motion by the defendant to be discharged from arrest. He was arrested on a charge of obtaining under false pretences a bill of goods from the plaintiffs, who do business at No. 20 Cliff-street.

The affidavit of the plaintiffs, upon which the order was granted, alleged that the defendant bought of these goods amounting to about $1,000, stating at the time that he was the owner of a large amount of property, and owed but little, whereas the plaintiff averred he was worth nothing, and owed much.

When the motion was first made, the matter was referred to Livingstone Livingston, Esq., who now made his report. He stated his conclusion that the transaction was one which might be perfectly consistent with good and proper motives on the part of the defendant, and that from all the evidence before him, he was of opinion that the defendant did not intend to defraud the plaintiff, and that he ought to be discharged. The Court, accordingly, ordered the defendant's discharge.

A. K. Hadley, for defendant.

MOTION FOR DISCHARGE FROM ARREST.

J. H. Shultz vs. *Meyer Goldsall.*—This was one of many similar motions the same defendant has recently had occasion to make, as he is now in custody under orders of arrest in several actions.

In this it was alleged that he purchased from the plaintiff goods amounting to the value of $552, alleging that he was worth in St. Louis, free of all incumbrances, at least $5,000, and owed nothing except one note to the plaintiffs, of $267. Upon these representations, as they allege, they sold him the goods, but subsequently learned that he had made different representations to other firms in the City, and the order for his arrest was therefore obtained. The motion for discharge was on the ground that he was wrongfully charged.

The plaintiffs produced, in opposition to the motion, an affidavit of William McArthur, doing business in Chambers-street, which stated that the defendant had obtained goods of deponent, amounting to $800, on the representation that he was worth $25,000 in St. Louis, and owed nothing. Another affidavit of another party also showed that he made still other representations as to his property, different from either of these. Motion denied.

DECISIONS.

James H. Sturdy vs. *Meyer Goldsall.*—Motion to discharge from arrest denied with $10 costs.

Edward C. Boughton et al. vs. *W. Hildebrand.*—Motion to discharge from arrest denied with $10 costs.

In the matter of the application of Frederick De Peyster vs. *George Bowman,*—Order confirming report of Referee granted.

OPINIONS.

In the matter of James, administrator, &c., vs. *Adams and others.* ROOSEVELT, J.—The plaintiff sues as administrator of Barker. His authority it is said is void, because the proper parties were not duly cited before the Surrogate. Conceding the objection to be well founded in fact, it is not well taken in law. The Surrogate of Albany obtained jurisdiction of the subject not by the citations but by the evidence of the intestate within the County of Albany at the time of his death. That fact gave to the Surrogate of Albany County the sole and exclusive power to grant letters of administration on the estate of the deceased. 2 R. S. R., 73 and 23.

In other words, it was the only jurisdictional fact. The other provisions of the statute are directory, and a non-compliance with them may be ground for a motion to vacate, or an appeal to reverse, if made or taken in the proper tribunal and within the proper time, but no objection collaterally, to the validity of the letters, to be sprung upon the parties at any period, however remote, and under any circumstances, however inconvenient and uninvitable, for its consideration. (Shelden *vs.* Wright, 1 Selden, 520.)

There are errors, therefore, in the Referee's decision that the plaintiff was to be regarded in this suit as representative of Barker. The next objection relates to the amount allowed. Barker, it appears, was ticket agent of the railroad company. Shortly before his death, which occurred the 4th of January, 1851, he deposited with the plaintiffs, who were brokers, $675 75 in uncurrent money received by him as such agent.

The defendants mingled this money with their own so that it became undistinguishable. Nevertheless, four days after his (B's) death, they paid over an equivalent amount to the Secretary of the Company, taking an indemnity. The referee refused to allow the payment neither partially nor wholly. In this demand to the extent of $150 we think he erred. After crediting all Banker's claims against the Company, there was still $150 on which he had no claim.

It was the money of the Company; and if it could not be restored specifically, it was not for Banker or one standing in his shoes, to raise the objection that the defendants or his agents returned only its equivalent. There was a manifest equity to that extent in the claim of the Company, and we see no ground for the position impliedly assumed that the defendants were bound to set up their own wrong or that of their principal to defeat it.

As to the rest of the $675,75, the Company, having no just right either legal or equitable toward it, could of course give no valid discharge on its receipt. The payment to that extent was in law a conversion of the money by the defendants.

Under all the facts we think that the interest was properly allowed. The defendant Adams, who was examined as a witness, did not pretend that his firm had not made interest.

It is the business of brokers to make money yield interest, and if the defendants, without any fault of their own, failed in this instance to do so, they could easily have shown the fact. We do not mean, however, to be understood as holding that the fact of *non user*, had it been shown, would have released them from the liability to pay interest, especially on the two leading items of the account.

On the question, however, of the $150, a new trial must be granted, the costs to abide the event. But as the former referee is dead, the parties must apply at the Special Term for the appointment of another in his place.

Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad Co. vs. *Allen Schenck.*—The facts in this case were reported at length in the TIMES of the 6th, 7th, 8th and 10th inst. The following opinion has been rendered: DAVIES, J.—The motion made by the defendant heretofore to be discharged from arrest, has been heard and decided by Mr. Justice Ingraham. He denied the motion, but gave leave to the defendant to renew the same on affidavits showing the solvency of the bank whose bill he gave in exchange for the bonds of the plaintiffs.

The defendant, in his affidavit, states that on the 12th day of June last (the date of the exchange with the plaintiffs) the Bank was in a perfectly solvent condition. Mr. Dye, the Bank Note Reporter, testified that he was well acquainted with the character and standing of the Southern Bank of Georgia, at Bainbridge, on and previous to the 17th day of June last, but he does not state that it was solvent. He states that he purchased the bills of this bank at one per cent. discount, but this was on the assumption that only $9,000 of the bills of the bank were in circulation.

The defendant, the President of the Bank, states that the capital of the bank was $200,000, which was all subscribed, and $50,000 paid in.

Assuming, therefore, that this sum remained there, it was all the actual capital of the Bank. From the facts stated by the defendant, and those affirming in the affidavits read in his behalf, I can have but little doubt that he is mistaken in his statements that on the 17th of June last, the day upon which he issued and delivered to the plaintiffs $170,000 of the bills of the Bank, the Bank was in a perfectly solvent condition. The affidavits read on the part of the plaintiffs (those made by residents of Bainbridge, Ga.,) show that for some months previous to the 17th of June last, said Bank had ceased to have any office or place of business there; that its bills were dishonored and refused to be taken; that in April last the safe of the Bank was taken on execution against the Bank and sold. And it also appears that the defendant admitted that the $50,000 of capital paid in had been abstracted or withdrawn long prior to the 17th of June last.

These facts leave no doubt on my mind that on the 17th of June last the Bank was hopelessly insolvent, and utterly unable to pay its liabilities.

The defendant, therefore, having failed under the leave given to renew this motion, to establish the solvency of the Bank, the motion to discharge the order of arrest on that ground, is denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL SESSION.

Before Justice Hoffman.

THE ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY.

The Receiver of the Accessory Transit Company vs. *Cornelius V. Garrison.*—This case again came up pursuant to adjournment from about four weeks since, and in consequence of the papers in the case not being ready, it was put over for one week, Tuesday next.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

ACTION FOR DIVORCE.

Elizabeth Bennett vs. *William W. Bennett.*—This was an action for divorce, on the ground of adultery on the part of the husband. The complaint set forth that the parties were married on or about the 27th day of September, 1837; that two daughters, the issue of the marriage, are still living, one aged 11 and the other 14 years; that the defendant, at divers places and times, during the entire year of 1858, committed adultery with a woman unknown to the plaintiff. The answer of the defendant denied all the allegations of the complaint, and set up that the plaintiff abandoned him in 1852, and took with her his two children, and also his entire household furniture, since which time they have not cohabited together.

In a petition for alimony, the plaintiff set forth that the defendant was a butcher, and had a stand in Centre Market, and has, besides considerable means, a house and lot in Lexington-avenue, and other property, worth at least $8,000; and that the plaintiff is poor, and without the means to provide for her two children. In reply to this petition, the defendant denied that he was worth any property at all, and averred that he had to support himself by contracting for labor in his business. He also averred that his wife had been guilty of adultery before leaving him.

The case was referred to Michael Ulshoeffer, who reported that the plaintiff should have a divorce and the custody of the children, and that the defendant should pay in some manner $10 per week toward their support.

The report was confirmed, and the order made accordingly.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

Several cases were disposed of yesterday. Francis Spada, an Italian, was tried on a charge of grand larceny, being indicted for stealing $64 from Mr. W. H. Brown, of the firm of Herkimer & Lathrop, by snatching bills to that amount from his hand, at the corner of Broadway and Liberty-street, on the 3d of February last. He escaped at the time, and was only recently arrested. The evidence against him was conclusive. The jury convicted him, and the Judge sent him to State Prison for five years.

George Concklin was tried on a charge of an attempt at highway robbery. Mr. Myer H. Myers, a reporter connected with the *Daily News* Office, an Israelite in whom there is no guile, one fine moonlight night, about the termination of July, or the commencement of August, was crossing the Park, towards the *News* office, when a strange man accosted him, abruptly asking if he (Myers) should know him (stranger) again. At the same time he proceeded to take liberties with Myers' watch-chain, with an evident view to the abstraction thereof, together with the watch thereto appended. But Myers was too sharp for him, clutched him by the weasand, squeezed his windpipe and compressed his jugular. By a desperate effort the fellow escaped and plunged down Chambers-street. The next night he was arrested, and identified by Mr. Myers, and yesterday he was convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary, on a verdict of an attempt to commit petit larceny, for three months, with a fine of $50, to be paid before he quits the prison. He anxiously wished to have the imprisonment increased, and the fine remitted, as had not a friend in the world, he said, to whom he could apply for the money. The judge very properly refused to accede to his request, and the probability is that he will spend several months on the Island before the fine is paid.

Lawrence Miller was tried for grand larceny. On August 20, dresses and other goods were stolen from Isaac Shearer, and pawned at the shop of C. and W. Cudlipp, No. 289 Spring-street. The evidence on the trial proved Miller to be the thief. The jury convicted him, and he was sent to the State Prison for five years.

John Miller was tried for grand larceny. He stole, on the 23d August, $41 in bank bills, and a silver watch, worth $6, the property of Henry Losh. The testimony was strongly conclusive of his guilt, and he was sent to the State Prison for five years.

Bridget Freeman pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny in stealing from Walter Long, No. 36 East Thirty-third-street, on July 24th, two coats worth $40. Sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

John Kanassi pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny on August 23. He was charged with stealing goods worth $56 from Patrick Bagen, No. 258 Monroe-street. Sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Mary Sweeney pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Frank O'Rourke, a boy, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

John Picked pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was remanded for sentence.

James Freeman pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was also remanded.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 56 bbls Ashes, 16,747 bbls. Flour, 504 bbls. Corn Meal, 18,079 bushels Wheat, 13,552 bushels Corn, 108 bushels Rye, 10,640 bushels Oats, 1 pkgs. Provisions, and 148 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—We have been reported to-day of 60 bbls. Pots at $5 50, and 20 bbls. Pearls at $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—The demand has been good, especially for Adamantine, at full prices.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, include 250 bags Maracaibo, at 11¾c.@13¼c.; and 600 bags Rio at 11¼c.@11¾c. ₱

INSTRUCTION.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE,
UNION-SQUARE AND FIFTH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.

This institution, commenced in 1843, has occupied successively locations in Colonnade-row, Lafayette-place, Washington-square, and University-place.

The present spacious edifice on Union-square was erected for it twelve years since, and with its various appointments—Library, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Laboratory, and Works of Art, involved an investment of not less than *Eighty Thousand Dollars.*

In addition to the above, to meet the increasing wants of the Institution, the celebrated mansion and grounds (six lots,) on the Fifth-av., corner of 34th-st., Murray-Hill, have now been purchased with special reference to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for graduation, and young ladies wishing to pursue an *advanced course* in general reading, History, Literature, Languages, Music and Art.

At Union-square, special attention will be given to the other classes of the Collegiate, the Academic, and the Primary Departments, preparatory to their promotion. For the convenience, however, of those residing near either location, the same provision will be made at each for pupils of every grade and class.

The privileges and course of instruction will be almost identical, under the same supervision, and to a great extent conducted by the same teachers; so that parallel classes will be only sections of the same, and the Seniors at commencement will graduate together. Interesting Lectures and exercises, at either place, will sometimes be shared by the members of both sections of the classes for whom they are intended.

The Autumn session at Union-square will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14; at Murray Hill, on Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The expenses at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat greater than at Union-square.

Applications for circulars, or for admission, may be made personally, at either place, or by letter, addressed
GORHAM D. ABBOTT,
Spingler Institute, New-York.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York,
Offers Board and Tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept. 15.
Male and Female.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS
Will reopen their
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.,
On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that, having removed from No. 81 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies in the new and commodious establishment, No. 250 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 39th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use. Her school circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.; and at the book-stores of Messrs. Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway, and Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

N. B.—A stage is provided for day scholars residing at a distance from the school.

FLUSHING SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Nine miles from New-York—communication almost hourly by steamboat and railroad. The Fall and Winter session commenced Sept. 5. Pupils received at any time and charged from entrance. Accommodations ample. Dormories large; location especially desirable. For circulars apply by letter to L. K. ROBERTS, Principal, or to J. KIMBER, No. 86 William-st. References: Ellwood Walter, Meredith and G. S. Howland, Thos. W. Pearsall, W. F. Mott and Joseph Lawrence.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTES, NOS 11 and 13 Market-st., and 309 West 22d-st. The former has reopened Sept. 5, the latter will open Sept. 12. Circulars containing full particulars may be had at Westerman & Co.'s, No. 440 Broadway; Raynor, Howe & Ferry's, No. 79 Bowery; Eberhard Faber's, No. 133 William-st.; F. Mann's, No. 92 8th-av.; Dr. Dulon's, No. 13 Market-st., and Dr. Gercke's, No. 309 West 22d-st. A limited number of pupils may be accommodated with board in both of these institutions.
Dr. RUDOLPH DULON. Dr. HARTWIG GERCKE.

DON BERNARD'S INSTITUTE, NO. 1 West 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av., New-York. Madame DON BERNARD, née de Rochefermoy, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that her Boarding and Day School for young ladies reopens on September 15. Particular arrangements made with parents desiring their children to receive a thorough French education. A large number of teachers in all departments.

CEDAR GLEN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Sing Sing, Westchester County, N. Y.—Mrs. and Miss VAN RENSELLAER will reopen their school on Wednesday, Sept. 28. References—The Right Rev. Horatio Potter, Bishop of New-York., Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Sarah J. Hale and others. For circulars, apply to Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 348 Broadway.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with the Institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway—will reopen Sept. 13. Tuition for a full course in English, including vocal music, from $5 to $11 per quarter; Latin, $3; French, $5. Other modern languages the Professor's charges. Painting in oil or water colors, $5; drawing, $2.
M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. Clark, Austin & Smith, No. 3 Park-row; T.J. Crowen, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys only. Reopens Monday, Sept. 12.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 659; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

MRS. E. B. RICHARDS IS PREPARED to receive young ladies who wish to pass the Winter in New-York for the purpose of private study, or attendance on concerts and lectures, without being subjected to the strict regulations of a boarding-school. Address Mrs. E. B. RICHARDS, No. 79 East 27th-st., New-York. References exchanged.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON. Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at Carter's bookstore, No. 530 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th Sept., at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place. Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of Sept., to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies—No. 110 West 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Miss SANDHAM respectfully informs her friends and the public that the Fall term of her school will commence Sept. 20. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A first-class Boarding School for boys. The Fall session commences on the 29th of August. For circulars, address
C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE,
Successors to CHARLES BARTLETT.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.—WM. H. LEGGETT will reopen his School on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 659 Broadway; at Segee's, No. 838 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for boys, No. 11 West 27th-st.—The twenty-sixth year begins Sept. 12. The number of scholars is limited to twenty-five in each department. The course of instruction is systematic, thorough and efficient. Circulars at the bookstores or at No. 82 East 23d-st.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—LEXington-av., near 37th-st. Term commences Sept. 12. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms, from $10 to $25 per quarter.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Hackensack, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal—will reopen on Monday, Sept. 5. Terms exceedingly moderate. Superior advantages for obtaining a knowledge of Music.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. Sandford, Esq., No. 239 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

LYON & KARGE'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., an English, Classical, French and German School, reopens Sept. 12.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its fourteenth year on Monday, Sept. 5.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its twenty-third year, reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments Sept. 12. For circulars call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 19.

A SPANISH LADY DESIRES TO TEACH Spanish, either in private families or in schools. Apply for a week, at No. 50 Lexington-av., corner 25th-st., green door.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No. 237 4th-av., (one door above 19th-st.,) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12.

THE HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 222 Henry-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5.
J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 29th-st.,
near 5th-av.
Mrs. WILLIAMES will reopen her School on
Wednesday, Sept. 14.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,
EAST 20TH-ST.,
Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested. Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
THE REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.

Next session begins last Tuesday (27th) of September. This institution, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York, offers superior advantages for obtaining a SUBSTANTIAL EDUCATION.

Refers to Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Wilson G. Hunt & Co., J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., and others. Catalogues, giving particulars, and references of the highest kind, at Carter's bookstore, or address the Principal.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,
No. 966 Broadway, RICHARD P. JENKS, Principal.

This School will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars, with reference and terms, may be had at the bookstore of Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or of Mauran & Philes, No. 55 Cedar-st.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,
No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies, Tuesday, Sept. 13. For circulars address the Principal.

MURRAY HALL.
THE REV. J. J. ELMENDORF'S SCHOOL
for young ladies, No. 101 West 36th-st., New-York. Ninth session begins on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square, Messrs. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, opens its Seventeenth Scholastic Year, Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is two hundred. The Principals are assisted in classics, mathematics, French, German, Spanish, book-keeping, drawing, penmanship, elocution, composition, &c., by ten experienced professors and instructors. The institution will be open for inspection, (entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st.,) on and after Sept. 5, when the Principals will be present to confer with parents, and register the names of applicants for admission to it. The central location of this Institute renders it easy of access by railroad and stage from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, while pupils to it from Yonkers, Irvington, New-Rochelle, and Jamaica, L. I. are of constant occurrence. Circulars of full particulars may be had at the Broadway bookstores, Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., Raynor's, No. 76 Bowery, and at the school.

P. S.—The smallest boys are under the special care of one of the Principals.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The usual exercises in this Institution will be resumed as follows, viz.: Of the School of Art on the 1st; of the Preparatory Grammar School on the 12th; of School of Civil Engineering and of the Collegiate Department on the 21st September; of the School of Law on the 3d October; of the School of Medicine and of that of Analytic and Practical Chemistry on the 17th October. Applicants for admission can obtain all necessary information at the University. The examination for admission to the College classes will take place on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, in the Council room.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor of U. C. N. Y.
UNIVERSITY, Washington-square, Aug. 29, 1859.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN PENMANSHIP.—The undersigned having returned to the City will give his personal attention to ladies or gentlemen desirous of improving their hand-writing. Applications will be received daily, this month, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at the rooms, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

"A few hints from a perfect master are often of more service in developing the capacities of the pupil than the most protracted lessons of an inferior teacher."
WILLIAM C. BRYANT.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., will reopen on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims and practical life of the school may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

ALL FOR $10.—PENMANSHIP AND ARITHmetic; 3 months, 78 lessons; instruction or book-keeping (lessons unlimited) for $10. Ladies' private writing classes $2; 16 lessons. Boys $3 per month; at No. 62 Bowery, N. Y., and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. "Col. Paine, the popular and renowned teacher of penmanship, has secured the largest school ever obtained in this city."—*Daily News, Newport.*

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage offered in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages, it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park, is perfectly secluded. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams', No. 353 Broadway.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The next term will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the Institution. Application for admission may be made to the Principal, A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., to Prof. EATON, or to any of the Trustees.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—Nos. 168 and 170 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. This Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, will be opened Sept. 15. There is a primary department. PROF. NOEL BERGIER,
Director.

MUSIC LESSONS.—A COMPETENT LADY teacher will instruct a few young piano pupils, at their residence, and make her terms such as shall prove satisfactory to any parties wishing to engage. Address, immediately, stating where an interview may be had, PIANO-FORTE, Box No. 116, *Times* Office.

PIANO-FORTE INSTRUCTION.—WILLIAM DRESSLER, Professor of Music, respectfully informs his friends and pupils that he has resumed giving lessons on the piano-forte. Address, DRESSLER'S music-store, No. 933 Broadway, near 22d-st.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—Boarding and Day School, No. 293 Clinton-st., opens on Wednesday, Sept. 14. A first-class school—Professors in every department. Circulars may be had at the institution. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 60 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 12. Two departments, each under the exclusive charge of one of the Principals.
JOHN ARRELL. JOHN GOSMAN.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on Monday, September 12, at Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

THE MISSES MEEKER WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School at No. 32 West 40th-st., between 5th at 6th avs., on Tuesday, Sept. 13.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES PALACHE'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 183 West 28th-st., between 9th and 9th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12.

SIGNOR LUIGI DAMA HAVING RETURNED to town, will resume his singing lessons as usual. Call or address No. 47 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MAPLE HALL—PROF. ANDREWS' BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Jamaica, L. I., will reopen on Wednesday, the 14th inst.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AVENUE, cor. 28th-st.—Will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Rev. S. R. DAVIS, Principal. Residence, 163 Lex.-av.

MISS SARAH A. SHEPARD'S SCHOOL will be re-opened on Wednesday, Sept. 14, at No. 171 East 13th-st.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL RECEIVE their class of pupils Sept 15, at No. 51 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will be opened, after the Summer vacation, on Thursday, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Grammercy-park, will commence on Thursday, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on Monday, Sept. 19.

MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN, NO. 1 16th-av., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

MISS CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 68 West 36th-st., will open on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars at No. 762 Broadway.

MISS MORSE'S FRENCH SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1,076 Broadway, opens Sept. 12.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MEARS-BURKHARDT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
NOS. 22 AND 30 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST.,
Below 5th-av., New-York.,
REOPENS ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.

Mrs. MEARS-BURKHARDT will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 5.

Circulars may be obtained on application as above, and also at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and the music store of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

POUGHKEEPSIE
FEMALE ACADEMY.
Rev. L. G. WRIGHT, M. A., PRINCIPAL,
Assisted by
ACCOMPLISHED AND EXPERIENCED TEACHERS.
Academic year commences Sept. 7.

For circulars concerning terms, reference, and other particulars, address the Principal, or
H. D. VARICK, Sec'y of Trustees.
PO'KEEPSIE, July 23, 1859.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
The eighty-second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CLASSES.
THE NEW AND CELEBRATED FRENCH METHOD, CHEVE'S SYSTEM.

Mlle SAUVAGEOT informs her pupils and the public that she has returned to the City and will shortly resume her classes. Terms for a complete course of instruction, $30. An Evening Class for ladies and gentlemen; a Morning Class for ladies only. For particulars inquire at No. 27 Bond-st.

MADAME NAPOLEON'S
French and English Boarding and Day Schools for young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars can be obtained at the institution, No. 184 Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.

McELLIGOTT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 15 EAST 31ST-ST.,
BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.
FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPT. 12.

ELM-PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—An English, French, German, Classical and Mathematical Boarding School. Every personal comfort as well as every facility for a substantial and accomplished education is here furnished on moderate terms. A teacher provided for every nine pupils. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. Dr. RICHARDS & SONS, or Werner Bjerg, Esq. Information may be also obtained at the Law Office of R. A. Watkinson, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

ARMENIA SEMINARY.—ESTABLISHED 1835.—The Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School—male and female. Advantages—Healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in music and painting. Students received at any time. Board and common English, $38. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEORGE W. CENTER, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

CLASSICAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL—Beautifully situated, near Boiling Spring, eight miles from Jersey City. Number limited to six. Studies—English branches, classics, mathematics, modern languages, drawings; also, when desired, theoretic and practical agriculture. Advantages—Those of private tutorship. Address for circulars the Principal, HOWARD HINTON, A. M., Belleville, N. J., or SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 346 Broadway.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASALLE'S French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, is reopened. To insure a thorough French education, new scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The majority of the boys belong to the best French families. English branches are taught by two English Professors. The Junior Department is under the maternal care of Mme. Lespinasse.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEW-ROCHELLE, one hour from the City of New-York. This institution commenced the 14th term on the 1st inst. Terms moderate. For circulars, address the Principal, R. LOCKWOOD.

MISS BUNCE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG children and misses, No. 181 East 15th-st., (near Stuyvesant-square,) opened Monday, Sept. 12.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MISSES MARSHALL'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st, bet. 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER school for young ladies, at No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Thursday, Sept. 15.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT WILL REOPEN her school, No. 273 10th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—SCHOOLS SUPPLIED with competent teachers for any department; also with pupils, and parents with school circulars. References: The Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, Dr. Lowell Mason, Faculty Amherst College, the Rev. D. C. Van Norman et al. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 346 Broadway, New-York. A superior French (native) and music teacher wanted.

TEACHERS.

RESIDENT OR VISITING GOVERNESS.—An English lady, arriving from Europe, and having the highest City references, wishes to form an engagement. She is thoroughly competent to instruct in all English branches; perfect mistress of music, having studied under the very best masters; speaks French and German with pure accent, as she resided in Paris and Germany for some years, and has also had much experience in teaching. Address L. Y., Box No. 3,831 Post-office.

GOVERNESS.—A MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN lady, experienced in teaching for many years, and six years in this country, is desirous of a situation in a family. She is fully competent to teach German, French, music, and other branches of general education. Can also instruct in the junior branches of English language. No objection to go South. Best of references can be given. Address No. 115 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY EXPERIENCED IN teaching desires an engagement in a family resident in New-York, Brooklyn or Jersey City, to teach the English branches, music and French, in which her own board would be received as compensation, while she would pay a fair price for that of her two little girls, aged 8 and 6. Address, for three days, E. M., Box No. 891 Post-office, New-York.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD MANY YEARS' experience in the tuition and management of children, desires a situation as governess in a family; she is capable of taking the entire charge of motherless children, including their wardrobe, &c.; the very best reference given. Direct A. B., care of Messrs. Robins, Powell & Co., No. 12 Barclay-st.

WANTED—A DAILY GOVERNESS, EXPERIenced in teaching, to instruct two little girls, about 10 years of age, in the usual branches of an English education, about three hours in the morning. The applicant will please state references and terms. Direct to Box No. 1,222 New-York Post-office.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS, WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re-engagement. Address Dr. HINCKEL New-Brighton, Staten Island.

GOVERNESS OR TEACHER.—A YOUNG lady with several years experience in teaching, and fully competent to teach all the English branches, Music and French, desires a situation in a private family or school; best of references given and required. Address Box No. 6, Somerville, N. J.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as governess in a family, in New York, Brooklyn, or vicinity, or as assistant in a school. Instruction given in English branches, French and music. City references given. Address, L. P. M., Box No. 4,014 New York Post office.

A YOUNG STUDENT, A CHURCH MEMBER, of two years' experience in teaching, desires an engagement to teach two hours per diem, in a school or private family; would take board as an equivalent. Apply from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 37 West Washington-place, or address T. O., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITuation in a school or private family to teach children the English branches and rudiments of French. Salary no object. Best of references given and required. Address M. A. L., Brooklyn Post-office.

A THEOLOGICAL STUDENT—GRADUATE of an Eastern College, desires an engagement to teach a few hours a day either in a school or private family in the City. Address TEACHER, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation as assistant teacher in a school, or as visiting Governess. Will teach the usual English branches, with the rudiments of French and Latin if required. Address H. R., Broadway Post-office.

A HIGHLY-EDUCATED LADY FROM Europe wishes to form an engagement as governess. She is capable of imparting a solid English education, with music, French and drawing. Address C. D., Box No. 2,277 Post-office, New-York.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD—CLASS OF 1849—offers his services as private tutor. The most satisfactory testimony as to personal character, and ability to teach. Address E. K., New-York Post Office.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF GOOD EDUCATION, a situation as governess in a family; will teach the usual branches of a polite education. Address GOVERNESS, Spring-st. Post-office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS teacher of vocal and instrumental music in some female seminary. No objection to South or West. Call or address MUSIC TEACHER, No. 162 Mott-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PRAYER-MEETING CONVENTION.—There will be a Convention of the Business Men's Union Daily Prayer Meetings held in this City, at the Cooper Institute, commencing on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, at 7½ o'clock, and continuing several days. The object is to afford an opportunity for the exchange of views, and of Christian greetings, to those who may be gathered together from all parts of the land, and to take measures for establishing daily prayer-meetings in the cities and villages throughout our limits. All interested are cordially invited and expected to be present on this occasion. Country newspapers are requested to give circulation to the notice.

WANTED—IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Two young men desire seats in the above church, for which a reasonable sum will be paid. Address, stating where an interview may be had, L. and J., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

PEW IN THE NEW BRICK CHURCH FOR SALE. One of the best in the Church. Price $2,000 cash. Address Box No. 655 Post-office, New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TO CONSUMERS OF ALE.—CONSUMERS of ale can be supplied with the best productions of England, Scotland and of this country, by the 5 or 10 gallon keg, or in bottles, at the wine and ale vaults of
G. E. MENDUM,
Corner Broadway and Cedar-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—APARTMENTS IN A FIRST-class private house for a gentleman, wife and daughter. For suitable rooms not over $60 per week will be given. Address Box No. 120, *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN, OR gentlemen and their wives, wishing board can find neatly furnished rooms in a first-class house having every modern improvement, pleasantly located, convenient to cars and stages, at a moderate price, by calling at No. 270 West 23d-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in West 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let with board an entire suite of rooms, on 2d floor, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and wife. Only those willing to pay a liberal price need answer. Address GRANGER, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—THE OWNER OF THE HOUSE No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will let the second floor, five rooms, handsomely decorated and furnished, to one family or two gentlemen and wives. Terms moderate. Inquire as above.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, at No. 724 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR TWO SINGLE gentlemen, can be had with a private family living near the City Hall. The house is modern built, with bath, gas, &c. The chamber is large and lofty, and large closet attached; situation convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Address B., Box No. 3,653 New-York Post-office, with real name and place of business.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, in suite or single, on second and third stories, for families or gentlemen wishing permanent board, at No. 89 Henry-st., Brooklyn, a few minutes' walk from Wall and Fulton ferries; references required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 170 WASHington-st.; a pleasant location, between Concord and Nassau sts.; two pleasant parlors, bedrooms attached, and one single room, five minutes' walk to Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen, returning from the country, may find a permanent home for the Winter, convenient to Fulton or Wall-st Ferries, by applying at No. 87 Hicks-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR A single lady, an invalid, who wishes to have her meals in her room. She will, if desired, furnish her room. Direct answers, stating location and price of board, to Box No. 1,826 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN, WIFE and child, with room for office, in the vicinity of Fulton-av., between Oxford and Grand-avs., Brooklyn. Address L. B., Box 366, Brooklyn Post-office., stating location and terms, which must be moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can obtain board and pleasant rooms at No. 67 Henry-st., five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries.

MURRAY HILL.—TO LET—A SUIT OF ELEgantly furnished rooms on first and second floor, front, suitable for a family of four or five, or two gentlemen and their wives, with a small private family. No other boarders taken. Unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 26 East 35th-st., fourth door from Madison-av.

LARGE AND HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED parlor, 2-story front, on Broadway, with balcony, two or more bedrooms, bath, water closet, &c., heated by steam, private table, can be had permanently in the Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner Houston-st. Very desirable accommodations for a family, or for three or four gentlemen.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Two handsomely furnished sitting-rooms, each with bedroom adjoining, in a new first-class house near Madison-square, occupied by a private family; no other boarders taken; to let to gentlemen, with meals on Sunday if desired. Apply at No. 15 Nassau-st., Room No. 12, between 1 and 2 o'clock.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS ON SECOND story of a modern house, in the neighborhood of Clarendon Hotel, to let to one or two single gentlemen only; family small and strictly private; breakfast if desired; references exchanged. A note left at Tadman & Co's drug store, corner 21st-st. and 4th-av., will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN, TILL SPRING—a parlor (as office) and sleeping apartments for himself, wife and son, with board, between 4th and 6th avs., and 21st and 31st sts.; the best of reference given and required; terms to be reasonable. Direct till Saturday, (17th,) to A. B. F., Union-square Post-office, stating accommodations and terms.

TO LET—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM ON second floor, desirable for a gentleman and wife; the large room having four windows and closets. Also, a suite of rooms on parlor floor, consisting of back parlor and extended room, back hall and closets, with hot and cold water. Also, desirable rooms for single gentlemen, to let with board, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner 15th-st.

TWO GENTLEMEN DESIRE A ROOM with partial board, fire and gas, in that section of the City bounded by 9th and 17th sts., and 3d and 6th avs. A room with a single room on same floor for a third party would be preferred. Terms must be moderate. Address, stating terms, Box No. 746 Post-office.

TWO GENTLEMEN AND WIVES, OR FOUR single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family; rooms on second floor, containing water and gas, furnished or unfurnished. No. 291 Henry-st., New-York.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—SONNAMULA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—WORLD AND STAGE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—MAGIC PILLS—LA PRIMA DONNA—TIGHT ROPE EVOLUTIONS.

WINTER GARDEN—BOBTAIL AND WAGTAIL.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—INGOMAR—FRISKY COBBLER—WIFE FOR AN HOUR.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—FLYING DUTCHMAN, OR THE PHANTOM SHIP—HAUNTED CHAMBER.

PALACE GARDEN—GRAND CONCERT.

MOZART HALL—WAUGH'S ITALIA.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAINTINGS.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Africa*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office today, Sept. 14, at 9 o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The State Convention of the Democrats, for the nomination of candidates for State officers, will meet at Syracuse to-day. Our dispatches from there, received late last night, report a very full attendance of delegates and outsiders. The principal interest in the proceedings of the Convention will centre in the determination of the method of choosing delegates to the National Convention at Charleston. It is believed, however, that a considerable majority will be in favor of electing the delegates at once, instead of by the District system. Present State officers, with the exception of GIDEON J. TUCKER, Secretary of State, will probably be nominated. Mr. TUCKER declines a renomination, and his place on the ticket will most likely be filled by FLOYD JONES or Judge SCOTT. Many of the prominent men of the party are in attendance, including DANIEL S. DICKINSON, FERNANDO WOOD, DEAN RICHMOND, PETER CAGGER, and others.

The Vanderbilt steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall, on the 6th inst., is reported coming up the Bay as we go to press with our first edition. Her advices are four days later than those by the *Star of the West*, published yesterday morning.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool, on the 3d inst., with three days later European advices, is now fully due at this port. She had not passed Sandy Hook at 1 o'clock this morning.

The Mail steamship *Ocean Queen*, from Southampton on the afternoon of the 31st ult., arrived here last evening. A synopsis of the news to that date has not only been received from the same steamer, as it passed Cape Race, but also from the *Anglo-Saxon* at Quebec. Additional matters of interest are, however, found in our foreign files; especially, a remarkable speech of the Count DE MORNY, President of the Corps Legislatif, in addressing the Council General of Puy-de-Dome. He refers at length to the amicable dispositions of the Emperor toward England, to his desire to cultivate a still closer intimacy and relations based, upon community of interests in a commercial and industrial sense, with that country. As this emphatic expression of friendly feeling comes from one who is supposed to reflect more distinctly than any other the private views of NAPOLEON III., the address excites much attention, and elicits protracted comment from the Press. The most important trait of news from Germany is the universal movement for national consolidation, which, it is thought, must lead to a serious political crisis before the close of the year.

Later advices from the Dominican Republic are received by an arrival from Port-au-Platte. Dissatisfaction with the Government of Gen. SANTANA was becoming general, and a new revolutionary movement was looked for as likely to occur at an early day. Some American counterfeiters of Dominican currency, who had been caught and shut up in the prison at Santiago, had effected their escape. Business at Port-au-Platte was active.

Intelligence from all parts of Mexico reach us through the arrival of the *Habana* at New-Orleans. Gen. DEGOLLADO was mustering his forces at San Luis Potosi, preliminary to the opening of the campaign. Gen. MARQUEZ, who acts independently of both Conservatives and Liberals, and had possession of $3,000,000, *conducta*, destined to be shipped in a British ship-of-war awaiting it at San Blas, was likely to be intercepted by the Liberal forces, who were mustering for the capture of that unpopular leader. The Liberal commander at San Blas, Col. NORTON, had also expressed his resolution not to permit the shipment of the metal before the proper duties had been paid. The *Reforma*, organ of the Liberal Government at Vera Cruz, denies that the Cabinet of JUAREZ desire to enlist American troops in the Mexican service. The object of Señor LERDO'S visit to the United States it declares to be confined to the negotiation of a trifling loan. The execution of the decrees of the Liberal Government, appropriating the Church property, met with no opposition; and there was no difficulty in finding eager purchasers for the property wherever offered for sale.

Rio dates to July 25 have been received. There is no political news of interest. The United States corvette *Levant* remained in the port; and some collisions had occurred between the sailors and boatmen, and others of Rio. A large number of American vessels were in the harbor. Trade was languid. Freights for England nominal. Those for the Northern United States 45c.@50c.

A State Convention of colored citizens assembled at Troy yesterday. About thirty-five delegates were present. A series of resolutions were adopted which assert the right of negro suffrage, and applaud the action of the last Legislature. Provision is made for a State organization. The Convention will continue in session to-day.

The opening ceremonies of the Fair of the United States Agricultural Society at Chicago took place yesterday. The opening address was delivered by Gen. TILGHMAN, President, who was followed by Senators DOUGLAS and CRITTENDEN. Seventeen States are represented among the exhibitors, and many distinguished visitors are present.

By way of Utah we receive an account of another massacre of emigrants by the Indians. The occurrence took place on the 24th of July, on Raft River, Oregon, the attacking party being a band of the Shoshones. Six men and one woman were killed, and six men and one woman were wounded. The wagons of the emigrants were then robbed of $1,700, and their stock was driven off.

The losses by the great fire at Halifax on Friday night will amount in the aggregate to about a million of dollars. The amount of insurance is not yet known. A list of the principal sufferers will be found under the telegraphic head.

The Board of Governors did not have members enough present yesterday to accomplish any business. Nothing was done beyond reading the usual requisitions. From the weekly statement it appears that there are 7,451 inmates in the different institutions.

The Anti-Sabbatarians held their first formal public meeting at the Volks Garten, in the Bowery, last evening. It was largely attended, mainly by Germans. An elaborate series of resolutions was submitted and adopted, and many speeches were made, the burden of which was an emphatic condemnation of all efforts to enforce Sunday laws. It was 11 o'clock before the meeting adjourned.

The opinion of Mr. Justice DAVIES in the Tyrone and Lockhaven Railway case, denying defendant's motion for a discharge, will be found in another column.

Yesterday 1,400 bales Cotton were sold at full prices. We give the statistics of the trade in Cotton during the year ending the 31st ult., in our monetary column this morning. Flour and Wheat were more freely offered, and were depressed; the demand was not active. Corn was more sought after, and was steady. Provisions, Groceries and most other branches of business were rather quiet.

The Despotism of Party.

The "Reform movement" in Baltimore, which we noticed the other day, meets the usual fate of such attempts. It is denounced on every side, and from various and opposite motives. The *Patriot* brands it as a violent rebellion against the regular authorities. The *Clipper* deprecates the inference which will be drawn from it, that Baltimore is a lawless and riotous city. Merchants fear they will lose their trade;—politicians apprehend disaster to their parties;—quiet men are afraid of being disturbed, and scoundrels are equally afraid of being hung. So they all join with one consent in protesting that Baltimore is a quiet and well governed city after all,—that the reports of rowdyism and violence within her limits have been circulated by her enemies or by rivals jealous of her prosperity,—and that there is no occasion whatever for any such extraordinary movement as the one just started.

Possibly this may be true,—but we doubt it. Certainly, if Baltimore is the orderly, peaceful and well-governed city these journals now represent it to be, they have sadly belied it in times past; and it is, moreover, very unlike any other of the large cities of the Union. We *know* that New-York is not well governed; and yet, judging from facts known to the world, we believe it to be better off in this respect than Baltimore. All this, however, is a matter of secondary consequence, and of no special importance to us. If the people of that city are really contented with their government, or if they dread the drawbacks, losses and inconveniences of an attempt to reform it more than its attendant evils, they have a right to their choice and we in this region have no right to complain. The fact only proves the justice of the doubt we expressed the other day,—as to the ripeness of the people for reform. We said then that the people of New-York *preferred* a bad Government to a good one,—upon the terms on which each could be had. They choose to endure dirty streets, corrupt officials, and the general supremacy of scoundrelism, rather than break away from their political relations, endanger the success of their party ticket and perform the labor which a successful reform requires. This certainly is the case here, and from the language of the Baltimore *Patriot* we infer it is precisely the same there. Speaking of the attempt to break away from party connections and elect *good* officers without regard to politics, that able journal pronounces it hopeless; it says:

"It is useless to talk about ignoring political distinctions. The whole community is divided into two great parties. *In one or the other of these will be found every man who feels interest in public affairs sufficient to cause him to vote at all.* And the remedy for the evils under which we suffer is to be found in selecting honest, upright men, and using party machinery and party drill to elect them."

In other words, every man who cares to vote at all, will vote *with his party and for its candidates*, regardless of all other consideration. This is the plain English of the *Patriot's* statement. We do not question its truth;—on the contrary, we believe it to be much too true to be compatible with the public good. When men thus surrender their patriotism to their partisanship, they deserve just the sort of government which partisans will give them. They become the passive, willing tools of other men; and if those men use them for their own purposes—make them mere instruments and accomplices in schemes of robbery and plunder—they have no reason to complain; it is the fate they court and covet.

The remedy which the *Patriot* suggests indicates a degree of simplicity more rare than refreshing: "Select honest men and *use the party drill* to elect them." But who is to make this selection? The very men who control the party drill—who give the orders which all members of the party must obey. Suppose "honest" candidates do not answer their purpose? Suppose dishonest men themselves get the control of all this party machinery, and nominate themselves for office, what then is to be done? But "let the order-loving portion of the community go to the primary nominating assemblies" and vote for honest candidates, says the *Patriot*, and then all will be right, and all wrongs can be redressed. This is most excellent theory, but let us see how it works in practice.

The first point established is that all men belong to one party or the other, and that every man feels bound to vote for the candidates of his own party:—all that is to be done, therefore, is to secure the party nomination. That nomination is made by delegates elected at primary meetings. Suppose now a bold, reckless, scheming speculator takes it into his head to be Alderman in any Ward, with a view of making money corruptly in that office. He can give all his time, and can afford to spend one or two thousand dollars in the accomplishment of that object. The primary meeting is exclusively a party affair; the inspectors who receive and count the votes are appointed by the party committees, and act without any restraints of oaths or other obligations; so that in most cases it is the easiest thing in the world to purchase their blindness to any trickery he may choose to practice. He may stuff the box with ballots, hire men to vote ten times over, bring in men from other Wards, or take any other step necessary to give him all the votes he needs. Against him is an "honest man," occupied with his business, a candidate against his will and at the request of his fellow-citizens,—sure to suffer in pocket and character if elected, and neither willing nor able to give his time or his money to the advancement of his own nomination. What are his chances against his competitor? The "order-loving portion of the community" rally to his support:—but they vote only *once* each, while their opponents vote—just as often as they are paid for voting, or as long as their votes are needed. "But this should be stopped." Undoubtedly—but how? This is not any voting known to the law,—so there is no penalty for voting fifty times. You appeal to the Inspectors, but they have not seen the supposed offender vote before, and think he has not done so. You make a fuss about it—protest, scold, and probably get hustled out of the room, with a black eye and damaged bones, and figure in the party organs next morning as a disturber of a public meeting. The votes are against you; the active, sharp, unscrupulous scoundrel is nominated, and is praised by the party papers as one of the most upright and reliable men in the Ward. "Every man sufficiently interested in public affairs to vote at all," votes for *him* as the party candidate;—he is triumphantly elected, and devotes himself assiduously to recovering his expenses and paying himself for the time he has lost in the public service. This is the way in which our political candidates are nominated and elected. The *worst* man, under the present system, stands infinitely the best chance, because he can and will use the means which give success.

The root of the whole evil lies in the assumed *obligation of men to vote for their party candidates.* As long as this obligation is acknowledged it will be utterly impossible to have a decent government in any city where there is plunder enough to make stealing profitable. And until the great mass of the honest portion of the people in Baltimore, in Philadelphia and in New-York are ready to repudiate a principle of action, which degrades and disgraces as much as it robs and injures them, they must submit to just such consequences as they now experience. Whenever they can unite,—not in words but in votes,—upon a ticket made up of the honest and true men on the two party tickets, and act steadily, and with resolution, against the mere vulgar party tyranny to which they are now willing slaves, they can effect a reform, and not till then. And that day, we are sorry to say, does not seem to be dawning as yet upon either Baltimore or New-York.

England and the Italian Question.

All the world, we are sure, will be delighted to hear, on the excellent authority of the London *Times*, that "England is now rapidly approaching, if she has not actually reached, such a state of defensive preparations that no assailant can attack her with impunity."

The relief which we must all experience in hearing this good news can only be likened to the satisfaction which it gives one to know that a coquette, who has been the terror and the torment of all bachelordom for half a dozen seasons, is at last safely married and out of harm's way. The mercantile community of America has been kept in a fever of agitation by the perpetual anticipation that the next steamer, or the next but one at furthest, would bring news that the French had landed in the Isle of Wight, and the Russians in the Isle of Thanet; that all London had run away by express train into the Scotch Highlands; and that all American ships at Liverpool were leaving that port in ballast of protested bills of exchange, may once more breathe freely, and set itself quietly to work to develop the splendid opportunities which the present season offers of renewed commercial enterprises.

Lord MACAULAY'S New-Zealander, who has doubtless been packing his trunks for some time past with the intention of taking that famous seat on London Bridge to contemplate the ruins of St. Paul's Cathedral, may as well make up his mind for the present to stay at home and console himself with cold baked missionary. England has armed herself to the teeth; her next step will be to discover, no doubt, that she has been more frightened than hurt. Perhaps it is not absolutely impossible that she may take still a further step and ascertain that nobody has attempted to frighten her but herself; that she has been "scared with the sound herself has made." At least let us hope that the shameful and foolish exhibition which the British public has been making of all its worst and weakest traits for the last six months, is now nearly at an end.

All rational Englishmen know that England has not half so much reason to fear any sudden violence from France, as Nicaragua, for instance, has to dread a fillibustering inroad from the United States; and now that they are assured by the Thunderer that the bulwarks which Britannia, in spite of CAMPBELL'S bombastic lines, has at last discovered herself to need, are positively in a fair way of going up, and being garnished with terrible ARMSTRONG guns, let us repose in the faith that common sense and self-respect will so far resume their sway in England, as to put an end to the dreary driveling of which France and the Emperor NAPOLEON have so long been the special recipients from the English Press. England has just sent out a minister to compel Nicaragua into courage by leaving her alone and face to face with the United States. Let the Island Queen do by herself as she would do by others, and exert the simple virtue which she recommends to Central America.

If she will but look at the policy of her neighbor across the Channel, as it really appears in the actions of the French Emperor, and not as she herself is sure it will appear one of these dreadful days to come, the whole world of commerce will be the gainers, as well as herself. The defeat of Austrian arrogance in Lombardy, followed up as it was by the moderation of victorious France, would long ere this have restored a real peace to mankind, by begetting a general confidence in the permanent establishment of Italian Independence on the only sure basis—that of Italian self-control—had not the clamorous alarms of England disturbed the political atmosphere of Europe, and perplexed the world with all manner of vague apprehensions. English statesmen like Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who knew the true state o f the case, and were above the reach of the popular frenzy; or Mr. COBDEN, whose sturdy common sense stood him in the stead of prophetic inspiration, in vain attempted to plead the cause of patience and justice. Nothing was too wild to be believed—nothing too indecent to be asserted, of the objects and the character of NAPOLEON III. The calmer journalists contented themselves with withering sarcasm, the acme of which was reached when the French Emperor was alluded to as the "Liberator of Italy." This the English people regarded as the most fatally-sarcastic thrust that could be leveled at the heir of BONAPARTE and the Boulogne invasion. GARIBALDI was extolled as the only being on whose firmness and dignity of character the hopes of Italy rested, and with them the hopes of Europe.

Well, the Conferences of Zurich are still going on, and still going on in the dark. The Viennese Press still proclaims the programme of Villafranca as a *fait accompli*; and talks of the return of the Italian Princes to the Duchies as the surest thing in politics. The young Prince FERDINAND of Hapsburg-Lorraine still announces himself as the sovereign of Tuscany, visits Paris, eats dinners, has Imperial audiences, and dances the polka in that capacity. The fortresses of the historic square are still garrisoned by Austrian troops. The people of the Romagna are still menaced with an attack by the Papal army. The young King of Naples is still playing at fast and loose with Constitutions and his own character. Surely, if the English terror were ever reasonable, and the English sarcasms ever pointed, this is the moment in which we ought to see them both flourishing in full force. Nevertheless, the Italians persist in speaking of the Emperor NAPOLEON with respect; and the very latest European mail brings us tidings of a proclamation of GARIBALDI. The patriot, the Washington of Italy, in taking command of the army of Central Italy, calmly announces his intention of "shooting" anybody who talks Mazzinism or Republicanism, or Socialism, or any other "ism," Garibaldism included, in the Italian camp; his intention, that is, of doing as nearly as possible what NAPOLEON III. did eight years ago when he shot down, deported and otherwise put out of the way all the Socialists, Louis Blancists, Rollinists, Orleanists Legitimists, and others who were doing their utmost to paralyze France and condemn her to endless anarchy, by turning the National Assembly into a bear-garden of petty passions, personal intrigues and party plots. At the same time, the elected Chief of the citizens of Parma coming back from the Tuileries, tells his fellow-freemen in so many words, that come what may, "the armies of France shall never do violence to the wishes of the people of Italy, nor shall any foreign force be permitted to violate those wishes." Is this acting as the "Liberator of Italy" in the sense of those sneers of which our good British cousins have been so lavish, and which so many Americans have thoughtlessly taken up with parrot-like docility?

Now that England has succeeded, as she thinks, in bolting all her doors and filling the Channel with man-traps, will she not sit down and look at facts like these in their real character and bearings? And if she does so, may she not find that NAPOLEON III. has, after all, been pursuing, in his own way, that great object of making Italy free by first making her independent, which he announced to the world as his reason for pouring so much French blood and treasure across the Alps? Dull and cold of heart indeed must be the man who does not feel himself moved to generous admiration by the calm, intelligent and magnanimous attitude of the people of the Italian Duchies, during this sharp crisis of their destinies. They have already made MAZZINI worse than ridiculous; may they not, in the end, make NAPOLEON more than justified?

The Peace Society is not just now a great power in the earth; not even in pacific England echoing from shore to shore with the ring of the armorer's hammer and the clang of the forges of war. But if the quiet national action of Italy, under the leadership of men like VICTOR EMANUEL, FARINI, GARIBALDI, and CAVOUR, is doing all that the sword could ever have done for the Duchies and the Romagna, why should the world complain? The fate of Venetia herself may well be involved for good in the steady development of a diplomacy, which, as the King of Sardinia most happily said in one of his recent speeches, is mysterious only because it is straightforward, and obscure only because it is perfectly plain and honest.

PAYMENT OF THE STATE FLOATING DEBT.—If, in the uncertain fortunes of political war, the Republican Party should chance to be defeated, we trust it will not be on account of the manly manner in which it has faced the question of paying that portion of the public liabilities known as the Floating Canal Debt. That debt, which exceeds two millions of dollars, consists of a variety of outstanding obligations, to pay which there is no money in the treasury, and for which no specific provision has been made. The State honestly owes the money, and the only question is, whether a tax should be now imposed, or the matter procrastinated and put over, for party advantage, to "a more convenient season."

The Republican Party have met this disagreeable emergency creditably. As the responsible majority in the Legislature they passed an act, in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution, proposing a loan of $2,500,000, at a rate of interest not to exceed 6 per cent., reimbursable in eighteen years, and authorizing a tax sufficient to secure compliance with these requirements. This act, to become valid, must be sanctioned at the ensuing election by a popular vote; and one of the resolutions of the Republican Convention urges the people, and especially the members of that party, to vote in its favor. This course is evidently the only correct and proper one under the circumstances, and we sincerely trust the act in question may become a law by the approval of the electors.

The Democrats hold their Convention today, and it is said they will favor either tacitly or otherwise, the defeat of the loan, for the sake of the popularity to be reaped from their apparent opposition to taxation. We shall hope better things, till we see the contrary. But if they would avoid taxes for canal purposes, of which they tell us we have had more than enough, there is a way of escape by the simple payment of an old debt. Let them pass a resolution, enjoining the prompt payment of the sum of $15,000,000 ($8,000,000 principal and $7,000,000 interest) due from the State Treasury to the Canal Fund, for money borrowed between 1835 and 1849, and which the Legislature pledged the faith of the State to refund whenever needed. It is sorely needed now, and if the Democrats should find themselves in power at Albany next Winter, and will pay that I. O. U., there will be no trouble about the floating debt, nor yet about the completion of the enlargement. But while so large a sum continues to be due from the State, good taste would suggest that very little should be said about selling the Canal, on the ground of its being a tax upon the treasury.

A SOUTHERN FREE-SOILER.—One excellent effect of General HOUSTON'S election to the office of Governor of Texas, by the crushing majority of ten or twelve thousand over the regular Democratic nominee, has been to open Southern eyes very wide to the inevitable character of the Slave-trade as a political issue. The Charleston *Mercury*, which, to do it justice, has had an inkling from the first that no party could stand on such a platform, is quite out of temper with the Texas Democracy for allowing themselves to think otherwise. It says:

"An impracticable and mischievous issue (the revival of the Slave-trade) has paralyzed the State Rights Party of Texas, and raised to power one of the greatest enemies to the South, and most unmitigated demagogues within our borders—*a Southern Free-Soiler.*"

"Mischievous" we fancy the *Mercury* means, *because* "impracticable." Very well. Let it be the business of the Free States to preserve and enhance that beneficent impracticability, for there is no reason to imagine for a moment that those who gladly import slaves from Virginia at $1,500 a head would hesitate to get them from Guinea at $400, if it were equally practicable.

Gen. SAM HOUSTON may not be a "Free-Soiler"—we have no idea that he is—but the blow he has given the Slave-trade movement has told far more than any argument hitherto spoken or published in this country. It originated in the right place, and fell where it was felt. Slavery is a sufficient evil at best: let us not add the horrors of the "middle passage."

GEN. PIERCE AGAIN.—It is said that Gen. PIERCE intends to be a candidate for reëlection to the Presidency. We do not believe it,—but on one account we wish it were true. He has been in Europe long enough to understand thoroughly how utterly unfit for their posts are nine-tenths of the Ministers, Consuls, &c., whom he appointed to office. If he were to become President again we might reasonably expect a wholesome and greatly needed reform in this department of the public service. But we do not believe that Gen. PIERCE has any very strong desire for another trial of the roses and thorns of office.

RATHER FORMIDABLE.—Senator CLAY, of Alabama, has been making a speech lately, denouncing Mr. DOUGLAS and his platform, and declaring that before he will vote for such a policy as he advocates, even at the command of his own State, he "will resign his trust, retire to the deepest seclusion of private life, and, hiding his face in shame and humiliation, and sealing his lips with silence about such cheap and worthless things as State rights, or freemen's rights, become a quiet passenger on the ill-fated bark of the South as it drifts ingloriously down the stream of Time into the black and tideless sea of infamy and oblivion." This is a formidable threat, and if it had been uttered in intelligible English, could scarcely fail to produce an effect. But Mr. CLAY'S florid and ridiculous rhetoric dissipates all suspicion of his sincerity. When men announce desperate resolutions, they do not generally employ tropes of such excessive luxuriance to convey their meaning in. Mr. CLAY will vote for squatter sovereignty in any conceivable shape, rather than resign his seat or do any of the dreadful things which he talks about.

GENERAL UNANIMITY.—We are glad to see that the papers in all sections of the country, and without distinction of party, unite in commending the recent action of Postmaster HOLT concerning the abuse of franking. The claim that the frank of an official entitled to it may be affixed to a mailed document by any other person than himself is preposterous. The privilege is purely personal, and cannot be transferred. It is bad enough to permit any one to exercise such a privilege, but if he may authorize everybody else to write his name and frank letters therewith, the Department might be left without a dollar of revenue.

HEALTH OF THE FRENCH MINISTER.—The friends of M. DE SARTIGES, the French Minister, are much distressed at learning that he has been pronounced by the physicians at Plombières to be in a very dangerous state of health. An enlargement of the liver in combination with an inflammation of the spleen threatens the most serious consequences. The social connections of M. DE SARTIGES in this country are so numerous that this intelligence will be as painfully interesting in America as in France.

The Mail-Robbery Mania.

Rascality occasionally rages in the form of an epidemic. The successful operations of one set of plunderers are the certain prelude to other attempts, which may prove equally remunerative, or may fail, according to the degree of shrewdness that is exercised. One very unpleasant mania appears to be just now prevalent. Certain long-fingered parties, scattered over the country, have conceived a sudden fancy for prying into the contents of mail-bags, and extracting therefrom such available material as drafts, bank-notes, small change and postage-stamps. The recurring accounts of these forays upon the mails, suggest the idea that the sacredness of a mail-bag has departed, and that a post-office is little better than a panel-crib. It is not the professional burglar who always breaks into your letters, nor the impolite foot-pad who stops the mail-coach; but the Federal Postmaster is frequently discovered to be the guilty party, or the spruce young clerk is the thief, or—as in Brooklyn, one night last week, and in New-Haven the week before—the Post-office itself is left totally unguarded, and whomsoever will, may help himself freely. Four or five flagrant cases of mail-robbery, reported during the past fortnight, indicate a remarkable variety in the characters of these depredators, to say nothing of the more important intimation which they give of lax management in the entire Post-office system.

Two of these instances are peculiarly worthy of attention. One PHILIP REED was postmaster in the little town of Poolsville, in Maryland. He seems to have had the opportunity of handling the letter-bags destined for Western Maryland; and likewise appears to have improved his opportunities, for numerous losses were reported from time to time, and the evil became very grievous. The cries of the despoiled people having occasioned a considerable uproar, an investigation was ordered, which resulted in the arrest of REED, and his committal to prison in Baltimore. Here was a direct instance of flagrant crime, brought home to a Federal official. Another case of similar character was brought before a United States Commissioner, in Philadelphia, last week. One PETER KEEFAVOUR, a young man, formerly Deputy-Postmaster at Centreville, Pennsylvania, was arraigned to answer for stealing $170 from a letter during its passage through that office, and is now under bonds to appear for trial. In this case, as in that of REED, an official peculated boldly within the walls of the Post-office, unseen and unchecked, a significant indication that something is wanting in the system of checks and balances which has been devised for the government of our Post-office Department. Other robberies, still more flagrant, have been reported, but these may stand as the latest examples of which the public has knowledge.

The alleged burglary upon the Brooklyn Post-office, committed on Friday night last, is a more mysterious case. It seems inexplicable that a robbery could have been committed in a locality so public as that of the Brooklyn Post-office without detection, had the proper safeguards been established in that office. The facts of the burglary, as narrated in the police records, are these: The Post-office was entered through a back door by means of false keys; the burglars are alleged to have gone about their little job in a very systematic manner; they opened upwards of five hundred letters, abstracted over $3,000 in money, left the opened letters on the floor, and departed as they came. When the office was opened on Saturday morning, so the report goes, the clerks found the violated letters scattered about the floor in every direction; and Postmaster PECK conceived that he could do no better than to reseal the letters and forward them to their several destinations—*minus* the inclosures. The officials in charge of the premises aver that the work of robbery was done in a back room, behind a screen which divides the front office from the rear distributing room; and it is carefully recorded that no burglars could have operated in the front room, because "a light was kept burning there." This is the narrative of a very flagrant case of robbery, committed with exceeding boldness in the centre of a populous city. The Brooklyn Post-office is situated on a busy thoroughfare; the lines of city railway centre at the Park; the Post-office is within a stone's-throw of the head-quarters of the police; and it is somewhat difficult to understand why the services of a private watch were not enlisted when the police had failed, as they notoriously do, to perform their simplest duty of night inspection. The defrauded citizens are gravely assured that "no trace of the robbers has been discovered, and the Postmaster coolly packs up the broken letters and dispatches them along the mail-routes. Evidently something is out of joint in Mr. PECK'S management of his office.

THE INDICTMENTS AGAINST THE MASSACHUSETTS KIDNAPPERS.—The indictments found against the alleged Hyannis kidnappers are as follows: The first is against J. W. BAKER of Boston, and Capt. GORHAM CROWELL, owners of the brig *Roberson*; Capt. ORLANDO, of the brig, and EBEN. B. W. BACON, captain of the *Elizabeth B.* It contains three counts—the first being under the Revised Statutes against kidnapping, the second under the personal liberty law against carrying away a slave, and the third under the common law against conspiracy. The second indictment—being under the personal liberty law—is against BAKER, ORLANDO and CROWELL, for procuring BACON to carry back the slave.—*Boston Journal, Sept. 12.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SALT WATER COMPLAINTS CONCERNING THE CROTON.—Sailors very seldom complain of the *quality* of the water they drink. The taste or smell of that liquid is a matter wholly confined to landsmen, who never dream of being put on short allowance, and who have never experienced the horrors of shipwreck where there is "water, water everywhere, but not a drop to drink." The *quantity* of fresh water on board a vessel, however, becomes a vital concern to every one bound on a sea voyage; and the filling in of the water, though often delayed until the last day before sailing, is considered the most important of all other matters to be attended to. The cargo may all be stowed, the sails bent, the crew on board and everything ready for sea, but if the water-boat does not come alongside the vessel must remain at her moorings. Recently, complaints have become quite common among the shipping of vexatious delays in getting their water filled promptly at the time ordered, and serious delays, it is alleged, occur in consequence. The contract for supplying the shipping in the harbor is given to a single individual, who pays the Corporation a stipulated sum annually, and it is presumed he obtains a handsome revenue by its sale. The contractor in turn employs water-boats to supply the shipping, which collect one quarter of a cent per gallon or the quantity put on board. Each vessel is supposed to be entitled to have her water filled in rotation, according as the orders are entered at the office. But it frequently happens that vessels have been detained for days after being ready for sea, because it does not suit the convenience of the boatman to attend them. As an instance of this, the Prussian ship *Eichmann* ordered her water to be filled on Monday, a week ago, but she could not get the casks filled until the following Thursday. All this time she was ready to sail, but could not do so because the water-boat would not attend on her. The pilot-boats have a contract by which they pay for the Croton water three dollars monthly for each boat. For a long time it has been the practice of the watermen to make out their bills for the regular monthly charge, and then to add one dollar extra as a *douceur*. This has also become a source of complaint among the pilots, who have called the attention of the Croton Board to the subject, but they have been referred to the contractor. There is now a talk of patronizing the Ridgewood water instead of the Croton, unless these abuses are rectified.

A GOOD MOVE BY THE PILOT COMMISSIONERS.—The Pilot Commissioners of this port have an arduous task to perform apart from their special duty of commissioning pilots. They have to guard against the filling up of the harbor, and they are the only conservators we have to look to for the preservation of our invaluable water privileges, upon which the prosperity of New-York almost entirely depends. The City authorities proper appear to think that the Hudson is able to take care of itself, and keep its own channels open. Our new City Inspector must have been fully convinced of this when he gave directions for discharging all the offal of the City into the East River, and the Common Council cannot think any differently, or they would not permit the enlarged Battery to be washed away, so as to fill up the narrow ship channel between that point and Governor's Island. The Pilot Commissioners now and then wake up to the perils which attend our harbor, and do something to avert the dangers which constantly threaten our commercial prosperity. In connection with a Committee of the Common Council, Commissioner BLUNT has been making a survey of the wharves and piers on the North River, above Dey-street, and have determined to enforce the law against all violators of Corporation ordinances in relation to the slips and piers. There is no part of the City which has been so shamefully neglected by our municipal authorities as the water fronts, and it is to be hoped that the good resolutions of the Commissioners and Common Councilmen will be vigorously and remorselessly carried into practice.

A MAN OVERBOARD.—About five o'clock yesterday afternoon, as a large tow-boat, with several canal boats alongside, was passing down the East River, a man fell overboard from one of the boats. There appeared to be no small boat handy. The tug was directly in the route of the Fulton Ferry boats, and to add to their embarrassment, the three large Sound steamers just at the moment were going past. The man, with all his clothes on, appeared to struggle hard to keep from sinking. The tide was running flood very rapidly, and there appeared to be no one to go to his relief. Being in plain sight, there was much excitement among the passengers lest the unfortunate man should sink before help could reach him. Finally, a sloop which happened to be going past in tow of a little steamer, saw him and launched their small boat, and the only person on board besides the man at the helm being a boy, he was sent to the rescue. "Be quick! hurry! he is sinking!" cried a dozen voices from the steamboat and the piers, which seemed to impart new vigor to the lad, who was now sculling with all his might and main. Every minute seemed an hour to the spectators, and probably two hours to the drowning man. At last, when the boat approached the swimmer, and the boy, throwing down his oar, clutched the man by his hair, just as he was sinking, a feeling of relief and of joy was audible among the lookers on. Attention was so busy with the situation of the man in the water that the names of the vessels were not noticed.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE TWENTY-FIRST-STREET FIRE.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday upon the body of HARMON E. DOHL, the child, 5 years of age, who was so badly burned on Saturday night during the fire at No. 277 East Twenty-first-street. It was stated in evidence that Mrs. DOHL awoke soon after the fire broke out, and called her husband and children, that they might escape from the burning building. Mr. DOHL thought his family could reach the street in safety without his assistance, and left them for the purpose of saving his horses. During his absence Mrs. DOHL took the children to the front window and told them to get out upon the wooden awning, whence they would be rescued by the people in the street. Meantime she went back into the room where PATRICK GALLAGHER, the man who was suffocated at the same fire, was asleep on the sofa, for the purpose of arousing him. The smoke overcame her, however, and she returned with difficulty to the window, and was rescued by the fireman. She then found that her little boy HARMON had gone back into the house, instead of getting upon the awning, and had run down stairs to open the front door, but was burned so dreadfully in the attempt that he had sank to the floor insensible. The firemen soon discovered the perilous position of the child, and rescued him—too late, however, to preserve his life. A verdict of death from burns accidentally received, was rendered.

THE FLUSHING RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday at No. 292 Eighth-avenue, upon the body of an English boy, eleven years of age, named WILLIAM HUSKISSON, who was killed on Tuesday on the Flushing Railroad, near Hunter's Point. Deceased had gone to that place with some companions, for the purpose of fishing. He was standing on the track, and did not observe the approaching train, neither did he seem to hear the steam whistle, nor the shouts of his companions, who warned him of his danger. The cow-catcher of the locomotive struck him, and so seriously injured him that death ensued in a few hours. The testimony was conflicting, as to whether proper precaution was taken or not by the engineer of the train, to avoid the accident. The jury, in their verdict, however, incorporated the following censure: "The jury is of opinion that the engineer is censurable for running on a curve at the rate of 23 or 25 miles per hour, and not blowing the whistle while turning the curve."

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE NATIONAL GRAYS OF KINGSTON.—The National Grays of Kingston, N. Y., arrived in this City at 11½ o'clock, A. M., yesterday, in the steamboat *Thomas Powell*. Companies C and G of the Seventy-first Regiment were waiting to receive them, and immediately escorted them to the Division Armory, corner of Elm and White streets, where a bountiful collation was prepared. After a couple of hours pleasantly spent there, the two commands fell into line again, and marched down Broadway to the Park. They passed in review before Mayor TIEMANN in front of the City Hall, and then proceeded to the steamer *Elm City*, lying at Peck-slip, and embarked in her for New-Haven. The Grays looked well, and attracted a great deal of attention; so did their escort. The Kingston Company will return to this City from New-Haven on Thursday. They will be the guests of a detachment of the Seventy-first Regiment.

THE CONTRACT FOR REPAIRING THE CITY HALL.—The Street Commissioner has awarded the contract for repairing the City Hall to EDWARD GRIDLEY, the lowest bidder, who undertakes to do the work for $11,500. By the terms of the resolution passed by the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor, last June, the City Hall is to be "put in proper repair, and as it was previous to the fire." In the specifications there is nothing to indicate that the old Goddess of Justice that formerly stood on the roof of the building is to be replaced. Doubtless the omission was an oversight. Mr. GRIDLEY'S sureties are JAMES GRIDLEY and JOHN VAN DOLSEN. The bids—there were eight of them—were opened on the 19th of August; the sureties have been approved by the Comptroller; and as soon as the contract is

which he was engaged in excavating. The accident happened on Monday at the corner of Fifty-eighth-street and Ninth avenue. KELLER lived in Fifty-fourth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

AN ITINERANT MUSICIAN FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday at the foot of Robinson street, N. R., by Coroner JACKMAN, upon the body of CHARLES POTTER, a Jerseyman, about 45 years of age, who was found drowned at that place. The evidence showed that deceased was an itinerant violin player, and had been in the habit of exercising his calling upon the steamer *Long Branch*, which plies between this City and Red Bank. He came up from the latter place on Friday afternoon, and when last seen was partially intoxicated. In that condition he is supposed to have fallen overboard and lost his life. He has left a family living at Nut Swamp, N. J. The body has been taken to Red Bank for interment.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, upon the body of the unknown man who was found on Sunday morning lying insensible upon a raft at the foot of Eleventh-street, East River. No evidence identifying the deceased was elicited. He appeared to be about 30 years of age; was dressed in dark plaid pants and dark coat, and wore a gold and silver ring upon his fingers. He was five feet eight inches in height, and had long, black hair. On the inside of his left arm was a cross made with India ink. There were no marks of violence on the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of "Death from apoplexy."

THE RUMORED RESIGNATION OF RECORDER BARNARD.—There is a rumor afloat that Recorder BARNARD intends shortly to resign his seat on the ground of ill-health, and some of our contemporaries have so stated. That the Recorder contemplates the resignation of his seat, we understand is a fact, but ill-health has nothing to do with it. He was never in better health than at present. The Recorder, as all who know him are aware, is a young, energetic, ambitious man, who desires a more active life than is afforded him on the Bench of the Court of General Sessions. He aspires to the office of Corporation Counsel.

ENLARGED ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE TWENTY-SIXTH PRECINCT POLICE.—The apartments in the basement of the City Hall, in the southeast corner, recently occupied by the Comptroller, are to be added to those already occupied as a Station-house by the Police of the Twenty-sixth Precinct. Room No. 3, on the opposite side, which was also one of the offices of the Comptroller while his offices in the Hall of Records were undergoing repairs, is the Committee Room of the Joint Committee on Accounts.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest yesterday upon the corpse of an unknown man, which was found on Sunday afternoon at the foot of Ninety-sixth-street, North River, S. Stryker's Bay. Through some oversight on the part of the Police the matter was not reported at the Coroner's office until yesterday morning. Deceased was apparently about 35 years of age. He had black hair and whiskers, wore a black cloth coat, brown mixed vest, and black pants.

CRUELTY TO SEAMEN.—Capt. SAMUELS, of the ship *Dreadnought*, having been publicly classed among the inhuman ship captains, on account of alleged cruelty to seamen, is exonerated from the charge by a card, signed by all his crew on the late voyage to this port from Liverpool. They say, "If all captains would treat us with the same humanity as Capt. S. always treats a poor sailor, it would go far to improve the life and character of poor Jack."

LAUNCH.—The little steamer *Seth Grosvenor*, intended for service along the Coast of Liberia, under the auspices of the Colonization Society, was launched yesterday from the ship-yard of HENRY STEERS, at the foot of Nineteenth-street. She is of very light draft, having a long, flat floor, but with sharp ends, and graceful lines. Her machinery will be put in by the Allaire Works Company.

SHIPS TO ARRIVE.—There are now due at this port a large number of passenger ships from various ports of Europe, which have sailed since the middle and latter part of July to the middle of August, viz: Ten from Liverpool; two from London; three from Havre; six from Bremen; two from Hamburg, and one from Antwerp—total twenty-four.

FELL FROM ALOFT.—A sailor named NICHOLAS GREEN, belonging to the ship *John Stevens*, lying at the foot of Pier No. 45 East River, fell from the main-mast of that vessel into the hold, and sustained severe injuries. He was taken to the City Hospital.

FOR THE WEST.—Another company of orphans, numbering about 50 children, left on Tuesday for Indiana, under charge of Mr. TRACY, of the Childrens' Aid Society. They were generally under 12 years.

Police Reports.

CATCHING THIEVES BY TELEGRAPH.—Officers Colfax and Horton, of the Second District Police Court, arrested a woman named Henrietta St. Clair, yesterday morning, on a charge of stealing gold coin and clothing, valued at $117, from Mrs. Mary Thorp, now living at No. 328 Fourth-avenue. The complainant, it seems, is keeper of a *maison de plaisir* at Savannah, Ga., and arrived in this City a few weeks ago on a visit. During her absence from home she left Miss St. Clair to conduct her business, but the latter named personage relinquished her responsibility a day or two ago, and, pocketing all the available funds, and appropriating the clothing surreptitiously left the house. The fugitive took passage to New-York by the steamer *Huntsville*, and information of the fact was conveyed to Mrs. Thorp by telegraph. The victim of misplaced confidence appealed to Justice KELLY, and he issued a warrant for the arrest of the delinquent. The officers watched for the steamer's arrival and took the accused into custody just as she stepped on the dock. Of course the fugitive was surprised, but she evinced no alarm, saying it was a matter of indifference to her whether she was imprisoned or not. She was locked up to await examination on the charge.

STOLEN CUTLERY RECOVERED.—A well-known thief named Michael Wever was arrested, on Monday, by Detectives King and Siowey, on suspicion of having stolen a lot of cutlery which he had in his possession. The officers noticed Wever in Hester-street, and he, observing them seemingly watching his movements, determined to elude their scrutiny by flight. He was pursued, and, after a long chase, captured in a lager-bier saloon in Division-street. His bundle was examined and found to contain about four dozen pieces of ivory-handled cutlery, consisting of knives, forks and nut picks—a portion of which were marked "J. V. B.," in ornamental black letter, and the rest "T. P." in German text. The prisoner said he procured the property at a house either in Twenty-sixth or Twenty-seventh streets. He was locked up. The cutlery awaits a claimant at the office of the Detective Police.

A LAD STABBED BY HIS PLAYMATE.—A boy named William McLaughlin, about 14 years of age, who lives at No. 8 Mulberry-street, was taken to the Tenth Precinct Station Monday evening by Officer McMahon, in a disabled condition from a severe stab in the breast. The lad stated that he received his wound at the hands of a playmate of his own age, named Thomas Sweeney, with whom he had an altercation. McLaughlin's injuries were attended to. His assailant was not arrested.

BURGLARY.—The front door of the store No. 209 Sixth-avenue, was found open yesterday morning by Officer Stewart of the Sixteenth Ward. An examination showed that an entrance had been effected by burglars, and that a small quantity of clothing had been stolen. No clue to the thieves has been obtained.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

New Sewing Machines.
$5, $6 50, $10, $15, $20. ALL KINDS.
$25, $30, $35, $50, $65, $75, WARRANTED.
$85 and $100. AGENT WANTED.
EAGLE SEWING-MACHINE CO., No. 411 Broadway.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

Kane's Improved Patent Kitchen Range and Heater Combined.—The most useful and economical Range ever introduced. It bakes equal to the brick oven, and also heats the room above. It is the most substantial range yet made, and warranted. Manufactory, No. 319 Bowery, opposite Bleecker-st. CHARLES KANE.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.
Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Bartholf's
Celebrated Sewing Machines.—Family machines—Prices reduced from $80 to $50.
BARTHOLF Manufacturing Company,
No. 434 Broadway.

Phrenology Points out the Talents, Defects and the occupation in which each can best succeed. Examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character, given daily by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair-Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Long Braids. Fronts, half Wigs, &c., on hand for sale, and the Dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Tolman's Self-Ventilating Spring Bed and mattress, purifies itself by a draft of air from beneath, and conduces to health and comfort. Dealers and the public are invited to examine them at the manufactory, No. 678 Broadway.

Rupture Cured.—The "Riggs Truss," for utility, beauty, cleanliness, durability and economy, has no equal. It may be used in bathing, and cannot injure the cord nor enlarge the openings. No. 448 Broome-st., New-York.

Card.
As the season for FALL CLEANING is approaching, we would remind those about purchasing for their own use that we have a very large and desirable assortment, and are making daily additions to our stock.
We have taken unusual pains in our MEN'S DEPARTMENT, and employ the best cutters to be found.
The CUSTOM DEPARTMENT is largely stocked with piece goods.
Our great and favorable reputation for BOYS' CLOTHING, for BOYS of all ages—from three years to manhood—will be fully sustained by the assortment we are prepared to display this season.
We have an unusually large assortment of Boys' Furnishing Goods.
Boys' School Uniforms made to order.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
Thousands of certificates from manufacturers in every part of the United States attest to the strength and durability of these machines, as well as the excellence and beauty of their stitch, which is more uniformly the same on both sides of the fabric than any other in the market.
They are adapted to all kinds of sewing, either coarse or fine, are perfectly simple in their operations, and are easily kept in order. The family sewing machines at $50 and $75 are just what is needed in every family.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.
METHODIST BOOK CONCERN,
No. 200 Mulberry-st., New-York.

Being in Constant Receipt of Inquiries from our brethren respecting SEWING-MACHINES, with requests to recommend and purchase, we have, in conjunction with some lady friends, carefully and thoroughly examined the various machines of practical value for family sewing, and find those made by THE WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway, New-York, to fully combine the essentials of a good instrument, and such as we can confidently recommend.
Having seen so favorable results from their use, in our own and the households of our friends, we are desirous that their benefits should be shared by all our brethren, and hence have interested ourselves in their behalf.
With best wishes, your brethren,
DANIEL WISE, J. BENJ. EDWARDS,
JAMES FLOY, J. PORTER,
ABEL STEVENS, THOS. CARLTON,
DAVID TERRY, WM. A. COX.

Highly Important to Females.
* * * * * * * *
USE
DR. MOTT'S CHALYBEATE PILLS,
75,000
Purifie Iron — An aperient and stomachic preparation of Purified Iron — Boxes.
For Disease — For sale by all Druggists. Price 50 cents per box. — Sold in N. Y.
of — Sold in Brooklyn by Mrs. Hayes, 175 Fulton-st. — in
Females. — Wholesale by C. Fox, 81 Barclay-st — Six months.
Females. — Principal office, 339 Broadway. — to
Females. — Females.
Females. — Females.

Picture Gallery.—The subscriber has constructed and neatly fitted up at his Looking-glass Establishment, No. 366 Canal-st., a gallery for the exhibition and sale of oil paintings. The gallery will be opened on and after Thursday, the 15th inst., from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Admission free. Among many really fine pictures will be found an original by Anelli, illustrating the parting of the Corsair and Medora, from "Byron."
M. P. WHITLOCK.

Leary & Co.
Introduce this day
The Autumn Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats,
And would remark that for the past thirty years no opportunity has been lost to introduce into their factories every improvement. Through this and their present extensive facilities, they now offer their fabrics as unequaled. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
Warranted Free from Dampness.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Maravilla Cures Baldness, Removes Dandruff, and prevents the hair from falling out. Sold by all druggists, and at the retail depôt, F. PITTS, No. 769 Broadway; BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row; CHARLES ERNEST & CO., No. 69 Maiden-lane.

Cordial Cognac Bitters immediately relieve diarrhœa, ague and bilious attacks. S. STEINFELD, sole Importer, No. 70 Nassau-st., New-York, and for sale by all druggists, bars and groceries.

Boots to Order.—Original BROOKS, established 1829, is at No. 188 Fulton-st., opposite Church-st. A very large assortment of Fall and Winter Dress Boots, ready-made. LORIN BROOKS & SON.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

The Weird Aurora Borealis Hurls its Javelins of opalescent light, and every gentleman of taste gets his Fall style hat of WHITE, No. 216 Broadway.

The London Stereoscopic Company's Depot.
for STEREOSCOPES and PICTURES, No. 534 Broadway.

MARRIED.

PORTER—SOUTTER.—At Hurlbrae, (the residence of the bride's father,) near Astoria, L. I., on Tuesday, Sept. 13, by the Rev. B. F. Stead, the Rev. TIMOTHY H. PORTER, of Waterbury, Conn., to Miss AGNES KNOX, eldest daughter of James T. Soutter, Esq.

UNDERHILL—LUKENS.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Sept. 7, by Friends ceremony, REUBEN H. UNDERHILL, of New-York City, to HARRIET, daughter of Dr. J. Lukens, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

STEPHENSON.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 11, CHRISTOPHER STEPHENSON, Commissioner of Stamps for the Island of Jamaica, West Indies, aged 53 years.
☞ Kingston, Jam., papers please copy.

WOODWARD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 13, LETITIA, wife of Samuel Woodward, aged 49 years.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Sept. 15, at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 16 7th-av.

HALE.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 11, Mrs. SARAH S. SIBREE, wife of Dr. Charles F. Hale, aged 27 years.
The friends of the family, and of her father, the late Dr. Robert Sibree, and of her brother-in-law, M. H. Hovey, Esq., are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., near 9th-av., this day, (Wednesday,) Sept. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HANFORD.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 12, at 5 P. M., MARY, wife of Willet H. Hanford, aged 33 years.
Her funeral will take place on Wednesday morning, Sept. 14, at 10 o'clock, from No. 235 West 43d-st. Friends are invited, without further notice.

ORGILL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 13, after a short and severe illness, FREDERICK ORGILL, in the 31st year of his age.
His funeral will take place from St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., on Thursday morning, Sept. 15, at 10 o'clock. His friends, and those of his brothers, are invited to attend, without further notice.

BUSBY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 13, JOHN BUSBY, in the 37th year of his age.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 506 Columbia-st., South Brooklyn.

AGNEW.—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 13, MARY NASH, daughter of Dr. C. B. and Mary Agnew, aged 9 months and 18 days.

RUSSELL.—At Cypress Hills, L. I., on Monday, Sept. 12, after a short illness, DAVID, only son of David Russell, aged 16 years.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, at Cypress Hills, L. I., at 3 o'clock this day, (Wednesday,) Sept. 14.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorized by the Legislature, with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 489, *Sept.* 13, 1859.
63, 44, 17, 55, 11, 22, 57, 64, 38, 35, 49, 21, 14.
Class No. 490, *Sept.* 13, 1859.
6, 75, 31, 13, 34, 47, 48, 35, 46, 54, 26, 67, 33.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.
Class No. 487, *Sept.* 13, 1859.
37, 45, 35, 39, 54, 63, 26, 13, 72, 4, 40, 53, 58.
Class No. 488, *Extra, Sept.* 13, 1859.
8, 60, 28, 75, 27, 2, 30, 18, 31, 22, 42, 43, 36.
N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
No. 513 Broadway.
FALL FASHIONS.
LADIES AND FAMILIES
Are invited to inspect the attractive novelties in every branch of fashionable attire received by the late steamers from abroad, as also those designed by the artists of the Bazaar, comprising—
Paris Fall Bonnets of exquisite beauty.
The new Fall Fashions in Misses' Bonnets.
A superb selection of Laces and Embroideries.
New style of Infants' Wardrobes, plain and richly embroidered.
Ladies' and Misses' Wardrobes of every quality and style.
Ladies' Breakfast and Traveling Robes.
Fancy Clothing for Boys, (new designs.)
Boys' and Youths' Suits, the latest French styles.
Ladies' and Misses' plain and fany Shoes, Gaiters, &c.
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, INCLUDING ROBES DE CHAMBRE.
Ladies' Riding Hat and Caps.
Parasols, new shapes, mountings, &c.
Ladies and Children's Hosiery, &c.
Ladies' and Children's Fancy Furs.
Ladies making a tour of the twenty departments of the Bazaar will have an opportunity of seeing, as it were, at one view, all the ruling fashions of Europe and New-York for the season, in every branch of costume.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

MISS KIMBERLY RESPECTFULLY ANnounces that she is prepared to receive proposals from Lyceum and Lecture Committees, for the delivery of original Lectures and Recitations of popular Poems, the coming season. Address Miss KIMBERLY, Mt. Carmel, Conn., or Box No. 1,340, New-York Post-office.

POPULAR ESSAY
ON THE
CAUSE AND CURE OF DISEASES INCIDENT
TO
TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS.

It is our purpose to write, as briefly as possible, concerning the disorders and diseases incident to certain occupations, including their causes, symptoms and mode of cure. We shall do this in plain language, and in a straightforward way. Our purpose is two-fold—firstly, to give some curious facts not generally known; and, secondly, to bring more forcibly to view the ready relief at hand in RADWAY'S REMEDIES. We frankly avow that the trouble we are taking is a business transaction, meant to benefit both the public and ourselves.

The diseases springing from various trades arise either from the very nature of the occupations, from the materials handled or used, or from both these causes. Scarcely any of these pursuits are necessarily unhealthy, but men will be as imprudent in their business as in their pleasure, and suffer for their neglect of precaution.

Let us first look at those who suffer from poisonous materials.

COPPERSMITHS, BRASS-FOUNDERS, BRAZIERS AND PINMAKERS,

from their manipulation of copper and its compounds, take into their system either the impalpable dust of its oxides or salts, or their fumes. The result is a copper disease, whose symptoms may vary more or less in violence, sometimes creeping slowly along until the system is utterly destroyed, or else opening an avenue to more apparent diseases. The victim to the copper disease notices, perhaps, on rising in the morning a slightly acrid taste in the mouth, a slight constriction of the throat, the tongue dry and parched, and, sometimes, sickness at the stomach. He thinks he has caught cold, and, probably, takes some advertised expectorant, which leaves him worse than before. At times there comes an attack of colic. If dysentery is at all epidemic, he is very liable to be attacked, and his tormina and tenesmus, as the doctors call them, namely, his pain in the bowels and disposition to stool, are exceedingly violent. Often a thirst which he cannot account for, or a distended abdomen, or black stools, slightly streaked with blood, or an undefinable anxiety, is the commencing symptom, and is scarcely noticed. Cramps sometimes make their appearance in the limbs and stomach, either alone or accompanied by some of the symptoms previously enumerated. A headache at the close of work, or during the day, is quite common. A preventive of these would be the use of a respirator, which checks the passage to the lungs or stomach of the dust or vapor, and gloves, to keep it from the pores of the skin. A generous diet should be used, the bowels kept open by moderate doses of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS; a dose should be taken in the morning and evening of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, and the use of RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT persevered in, until the system is rid of the poison.

TYPE-FOUNDERS, PEWTERERS, PAINTERS, PLUMBERS AND GLAZIERS, AND WORKERS IN LEAD MANUFACTORIES OR SHOT TOWERS,

are exposed to the lead disease. This, like the copper disease, may produce a series of insidious but scarcely noticed symptoms, ending sometimes in paralysis, or more especially with painters and white-lead makers, in what is generally called painter's colic. These all, at times, will notice in their mouth, more particularly at rising, a sugary and slightly astringent taste, constriction of the windpipe, pain and uneasiness in the region of the stomach, and occasionally nausea, followed sometimes by vomiting.

COACH PAINTERS,

or those who use much vermillion, will have a tendency to diarrhœa, for, unlike copper, this shows its effects more in the small intestines; and the bladder and urinary passages will be seriously affected, sometimes merely producing painful urination, and at others, bloody or high colored urine. The REGULATING PILL and the RESOLVENT must be mainly relied on, and the parties should never go to work on an empty stomach. For the more painful symptoms the READY RELIEF will be necessary, and will by no means belie its name. It should be used internally and externally. In painter's colic, the REGULATING PILLS should be used to produce a free evacuation, and afterwards more moderately, to keep up regular action; and from the very start, the READY RELIEF given in full doses, in flax-seed or slippery-elm tea, or gum-water. The diet should be light, chiefly beef-tea, (not beef soup) or chicken broth, from which the fat has been skimmed. In paralysis, the persistent use of the REGULATING PILLS, with the READY RELIEF, well and steadily rubbed into the affected limb or part for at least fifteen minutes, three times per day, and a generous, but digestible diet, will effect a cure. In all external application the palm of the hand is the best thing to rub with, and a female hand from its softness, should be preferred.

DYERS AND CALICO PRINTERS

are liable to several severe symptoms. Those who use muriate of tin sometimes perceive its effects in their systems. They observe an austere taste in their mouth, which is apt to turn into a well defined metallic one, together with nausea, especially after rising from a meal. Their pulse is more small and hard, and beats more frequently than natural. One very common symptom is a frequency of stools, not diarrhœa, for during some months this may be unattended by pain, and the consistency of the evacuations be normal. Twitching of the face and extremities is less common, but a more dangerous symptom, for unless promptly met, it may be followed by paralysis of the parts attacked. The treatment in this is the same as in the copper disease, viz: RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, REGULATING PILLS and RESOLVENT.

TINSMITHS

are sometimes affected in a manner similar to dyers, but in a less degree. Their attacks are rare. If peculiarly susceptible they may take the lead poison from the solder, but we never knew but one case of that kind. The acrid fumes of charcoal, in this and similar trades, sometimes produce inflammation of the bladder, which may be effectually combated by the RELIEF and REGULATING PILLS.

PAPER-STAINERS AND TAXIDERMISTS

occasionally suffer some most distressing symptoms—the former from the showy greens they use, and the latter from their constant handling of arsenic or the corrosive chloride or mercury. A fœtid breath is not uncommon, with a rather austere taste at times, considerable increase of saliva, or constriction of the lower part of the throat, which seems to extend into the breast, frequent hiccough, sometimes a fainting sensation, which comes and goes very suddenly, very black and offensive stools, or high-colored urine. These are some of the symptoms which may occur separately or together. It is a curious fact that some people engaged at these occupations grow quite plump, and apparently enjoy the best of health, having especially a fresh and clear complexion. If, however, they go into any other employment, or refrain from work for some weeks, they are very apt to be visited with many or all of the above symptoms. In either case the RESOLVENT should be used, along with the REGULATING PILLS, the relief being resorted to in order to remove immediate pain or distress.

ELECTROTYPERS, GLASS-STAINERS AND CARD-ENAMELERS, MANUFACTURERS OF CHEMICALS, GOLD AND SILVER PLATERS AND REFINERS,

are liable to many of the above symptoms. Electrotypers are especially liable to derangement of the bladder.

PRINTERS AND TYPE-FOUNDERS,

from their constant handling of type-metal, contract the effects of antimony. This is shown by the temporary paralysis of the fingers and hands, copious stools, cold night-sweats, loss of strength, tenderness of stomach, bowels and throat. Sometimes though drinking nothing but water, they feel a confused, semi-intoxicated sensation in the head. The treatment here is gentle purging with RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS, aided with the READY RELIEF as a drink; when the disease has become chronic the RENOVATING RESOLVENT must be used as an adjuvant to the RELIEF and PILLS.

MASONS AND BRICKLAYER'S ASSISTANTS, AND MORE ESPECIALLY LIMEBURNERS AND WHITEWASHERS,

are constantly liable to vomiting, pains in limbs or temporary palsy, which latter sometimes becomes permanent. A milk-diet, mucilaginous drinks, and the use of the READY RELIEF will remove most of these symptoms, the RESOLVENT being also necessary where palsy supervenes. Sometimes costiveness follows, demanding the use of the REGULATING PILLS. The particles of lime in the eyes are very apt to produce conjunctivis, which will yield to an eye-wash, made of sassafras pith and water, into which the READY RELIEF is put, in the proportion of six drops to every two table-spoonfuls, increased gradually to ten drops. A dose or two of the REGULATING PILLS will materially assist in subduing the inflammation.

POWDER-MAKERS

are subject to heart-throbbing and heart-disease, with looseness of bowels; and both these and

THE MAKERS OF LOCO-FOCO MATCHES

are liable to a very troublesome skin-disease, developing itself on the scalp, and sometimes in little patches, on the back of the thumbs or fore-fingers, or at the lower extremity of the spine, attended with itching, and scaling off of the cuticle. In the former cases the REGULATING PILLS will be found sufficient, conjoined with the READY RELIEF; in the latter the RESOLVENT internally, with the RELIEF applied externally, diluted at first, but gradually increased to its full extent. The REGULATING PILLS may be advantageously used, if indicated by the state of the stomach and bowels.

The effect of alkaline contact is sometimes shown on

SOAP-BOILERS,

in colic, convulsions and diarrhœa. The READY RELIEF will remove these. Lemonade should be used occasionally as a drink, and oranges or any ripe fruit slightly acid will be found to be a pleasant as well as a valuable adjuvant. Buttermilk answers a good purpose in these cases.

BLEACHERS AND OTHERS, EXPOSED TO CHLORINE OR OTHER FUMES OF ACIDS,

are apt to be attacked by pains in throat, stomach or bowels, excessive thirst and tenderness of abdomen. If the exposure is long continued, at one time, there comes an acid taste in the mouth which leaves after the free air is inhaled; but this only occurs from sheer neglect. The symptoms named first give way to the READY RELIEF. The addition of a slight dose of calcined magnesia will aid the action of the medicine slightly; but it is not absolutely necessary. The RELIEF will do its work well without it. The makers of loco-foco matches are sometimes troubled with the above symptoms, caused by the phosphorus which enters into the composition of the tips. A chronic inflammation of the glottis and tonsils is sometimes the result of this—coming on very insidiously, and if not checked extending to the windpipe and even to the branching air-tubes of the lungs, called by the doctors, the bronchiæ. When this commences it may be soon checked by a gargle made up of equal proportions of the READY RELIEF and water.

We will next examine the cases of those who are affected by disease from irritating substances applied to the lungs and air-passages mechanically, with which, indeed, some of those mentioned previously might be classed.

CARPET AND OTHER WEAVERS, CHARCOAL-DEALERS, BOILER-MAKERS, WHITESMITHS, LOCKSMITHS, MACHINISTS, FURRIERS AND FUR DEALERS, GLASS-CUTTERS AND DRILLERS, MATTRASS-MAKERS, TEA-PACKERS, CUTLERS, FILE-MAKERS, LAPIDARIES, SCULPTORS, STONE-CUTTERS, SLATERS, CARPET-BEATERS, GRINDERS AND POLISHERS, STREET-SWEEPERS, AND WOOL-PULLERS—

are subject particularly to bronchial affections and consumption, arising from the floating particles of irritating matter, disengaged during the process in which they are engaged, and entering the air-passages. In all such cases RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, applied externally over the throat and chest, and the RENOVATING RESOLVENT, taken internally, will speedily effect a cure, and remove all traces of incipient consumption.

HATTERS

were formerly included in the same position, but the advent of silk hats has greatly diminished this tendency. A respirator is very necessary as a preventive, and, indeed, as an aid to cure. A silk handkerchief loosely tied over the mouth and nostrils, when directly exposed, is as good as anything. A generous diet, vigorous, out-door exercise, and the use of the READY RELIEF and RESOLVENT will soon restore the system to health.

FARMERS, OSTLERS, GROOMS, AND ALL WHO HANDLE HAY,

are liable to the distressing, though rarely fatal, complaint, asthma. The fumes of shellac produce the same disease, and hence hatters, and especially those who make sealing-wax, are subject to it. Asthmatic people are proverbially long-lived, yet the complaint is by no means agreeable. The READY RELIEF will mitigate or remove the paroxysms of the disease, and the RENOVATING RESOLVENT, taken according to directions, will effect a cure.

BAKERS,

from the action of the acid of fermentation on the skin of their hands, and the almost constant exclusion of air from the pores by the flour, are subject to a troublesome itch. For this the RENOVATING RESOLVENT is a sure remedy, but the RELIEF, diluted and applied as a wash, will aid in effecting the desired end sooner.

Occupations wherein sudden mental emotions, or protracted mental labor forms a part, are not only productive of brain disease, but of a gradual *ramollissement* or softening of the substance of the brain, whose approach may be told by neuralgia, either just below the eye, or above the eyebrow. Asthma and costiveness, the latter the parent of piles, fistula and similar troublesome complaints, are often the result. Hence it is that

LAWYERS, AUTHORS, EDITORS, TEACHERS, MERCHANTS AND CLERGYMEN

are affected so much with neuralgia and costiveness. The treatment in these cases is RADWAY'S READY RELIEF—*externally and externally—the pain immediately ceases after its application.* RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS will, in a few hours, restore regularity to the bowels and liver. In certain cases of NEURALGIA and other nervous affections, the RESOLVENT is requisite.

Exposure to heat characterizes some occupations, thus,

IRON-FOUNDERS, FURNACE-TENDERS, COOKS, AND KITCHEN MAIDS

are liable to asthma, costiveness, rheumatism and inflammation of the spleen and liver. Enlargement of the liver is very common among all persons exposed to intense heat. Hence it is that liver complaints are so common in tropical climates. It need scarcely be said that the liver is a controlling organ, and that its derangement involves all the connecting viscera. The derangement of this viscus may be combated successfully by the proper use of the RELIEF and REGULATING PILLS, which in the spleen disease also act with speedy good effect. For rheumatism, if acute, the READY RELIEF applied both externally and internally is generally found sufficient, though chronic cases, or such as may be combined with a scrofulous habit, will not yield without the RENOVATING RESOLVENT, which utterly roots out the disease, and restores the system to its normal state.

STEVEDORES, LONGSHOREMEN, PORTERS, QUARRYMEN, AND ALL PERSONS WHO LIFT GREAT WEIGHTS,

are exposed to attacks of pleurisy. The RELIEF will break the violence of this, and with the REGULATING PILLS effect a cure.

BOATMEN, DECK HANDS, DITCHERS, DOCK-BUILDERS, SEAFARING MEN, RAFTSMEN, PHYSICIANS, STAGE-DRIVERS, TRUCKMEN,

and all exposed to sudden changes of weather, are liable to liver complaint and rheumatic affections, but more especially to spleen disease.

SEAMEN,

through long abstinence from vegetable diet, are subject to SCURVY. The use of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS and RENOVATING RESOLVENT is a sure antidote for this distemper. In all cases of SHIP-FEVER, SMALL-POX, CHOLERA OR YELLOW FEVER, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and REGULATING PILLS are positive preventives, if taken before the attacks, and certain curatives if used after.

STAGE DRIVERS

are liable to suffer from diabetes, for which the REGULATING PILLS and RESOLVENT should be used.

PHYSICIANS,

who are frequently much exposed, should never be without the READY RELIEF, especially in visiting patients sick with contagious diseases. The head, hands and face thoroughly washed with it, and a full dose of it taken internally just previous to the visit, will effectually prevent contagion. The power of the RELIEF in the matter of contagious diseases is really wonderful. It is a sure *preventive* to SMALL-POX, and in a well-known disease among cattle, known as BLACK-TONGUE, depending, no doubt, upon some contagious virus, yields so readily to this remedy, that

DROVERS AND CATTLE-DEALERS,

through the South and West, look upon it as a sovereign and infallible remedy in all such cases. Hence, too,

BOATMEN, PLANTERS, OR FARMERS RESIDING IN LOW OR OCCASIONALLY OVERFLOWED GROUNDS,

will find the RELIEF a protection against FEVER and AGUE and other malarious diseases.

PRINTERS AND MINERS,

the former from their standing so long at the case, and the latter from their cramped position in the mines, aided no doubt by the dampness, have more or less troublesome affections of the joints occasionally. These will always yield to the RELIEF AND REGULATING PILLS, unless suffered to run too long, when the RESOLVENT may be required.

BUTCHERS

occasionally have life or limb endangered by a scratch or cut from a knife which has been used in dressing or opening an animal too long killed. Swelling of the part, itching and enlargement of the neighboring glands (kernels) follow. The wound should be washed, and a bread poultice, (not bread and milk,) moistened with some drops of READY RELIEF, employed. The swelling should be bathed with the RELIEF, and the REGULATING PILLS used until the violence of the symptoms has abated. It may as well be mentioned here, that the making of a really good poultice is little understood. Stale bread should be rubbed into a fine crumb, and placed in a soup-plate or large saucer, over which water, *while boiling*, must be poured. A similar plate or saucer is now to be placed over this, the two grasped firmly and held up sideways, so that the water will drain out. The wet crumb is now to be rubbed into a pasty consistence with a spoon, placed on a rag at once, and applied to the part as warm as the patient will bear. As soon as it begins to harden around the edges a fresh one should be substituted, and thus a continual fermentation be kept up. That is the true poultice, which may be medicated by the RELIEF, or otherwise, if required.

BASKET-MAKERS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, AND TAILORS,

from their sedentary habits, are subject to piles, anemia, tympanites, costiveness, hypochondria, diabetes, St. Vitus' dance, dropsy of chest, general debility, and, if the habit of the body tend that way, to apoplexy, or if not, to consumption and lung disease. The treatment of these under our system is summary and effectual. For hypochondria, the READY RELIEF and PILLS; for dropsy and St. Vitus' dance, the REGULATING PILLS and RESOLVENT; and for anemia, all three of the remedies. The treatment of the other affections have been already indicated.

The complaints of females engaged at various occupations are somewhat different from males, in consequence of their peculiarity of organization. It is true that those who lead a sedentary life, or are occupied in pursuits which require them to stand or lean over their labor, are subject to similar diseases with those of the opposite sex in like occupations. Thus

FEATHER DRESSERS, MILLINERS, PAPER FOLDERS, PAPER-BOX MAKERS, MATCH DIPPERS, SEAMSTRESSES, AND THE LIKE,

are liable to costiveness, piles, and general debility. But what they have most to dread is the derangement of those secretions which nature has wisely given them for their health and comfort. They are particularly liable to hysteria, obstructed, painful or irregular menstruation, whites, kidney weakness, nervous debility, swimming of the head, inflammation of the ovaries, and womb disease,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED servants. A number of the most experienced and reliable female servants, of that very excellent and respectable class for which MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, has gained such a reputation for providing, are now wanting situations. Especially three professed meat and pastry cooks and several first-class cooks, washers and ironers, experienced nurses, waiters and up-stairs servants, accustomed to serve in the first families in Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as seamstress; understands dressmaking and all sorts of family sewing; would be willing to assist in light chamberwork. Can come highly recommended by her present employers, whom she leaves in consequence of their not keeping a seamstress this Winter. Call or address No. 34 West 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, A situation in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing and needlework; can give the highest testimonials as for character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress in a respectable private family; understands dressmaking and family sewing; can work with the sewing-machine; no objection to wait on a lady. The best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 56 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as seamstress in a private family. Understands cutting and fitting children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing. Can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine. Would be willing to assist in chamberwork, or children. Best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 387 8th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork, or fine washing and ironing; is a competent person in either capacity; the best of City references given. Call at No. 84 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED,—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, WHO HAS lived in some of the best families in this City, wishes to engage her services to a lady going to England or Ireland; can give the best testimonials as to honesty and capability. To be seen for three days at No. 180 Avenue B.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable girl, as seamstress; is a good shirt-maker; would prefer seeing to children and sewing, as she understands all kinds of plain sewing; is neat and quick with the needle; the best of City reference. Call at No. 364 3d-av., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE English Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take the entire charge of children; is a good seamstress and thoroughly understands her business; has good reference; prefers the country. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as nurse and seamstress; she is fully capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, and perfectly understands all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 West 27th-st. Can give the best City reference.

WANTED.—A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, of sober and industrious habits, is desirous to obtain a situation as cook; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer. Reference unexceptionable. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress, or as waitress, by a young woman; the very best of City references can be given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 144 West 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, as housekeeper, or in any respectable capacity requiring confidence, for which she can refer to a family in whose employment she has been about six years, and left in consequence of death. Apply at 216 East Broadway, from 9 to 5, for three days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, A situation as cook in a gentleman's family; is fully competent, and can give the best of City reference. None need apply who desire a person to cook, wash and iron. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse; has good experience in taking care of children, and fully competent to take charge of an infant. Has good reference, and can be seen for two days at No. 341½ 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the millinery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A YOUNG woman who thoroughly understands her business; understands pastry and is a good baker; no objection to assist in the washing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11 and 12 o'clock, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; would have no objection to mind one child; understands all kinds of plain sewing perfectly, and shirt-making; can embroider if required. Call at 71 West 15th-st., front basement. Good City reference.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation to do first-rate cooking; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Good reference can be given. No objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 867 3d-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, would assist in the washing and ironing if required. Good reference given. Call at No. 194 9th-st., 3d floor, near Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as cook, and has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing, and has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 137 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the furniture store.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY WHO HAS seen better days wants a situation as housekeeper for some elderly gentleman; unquestionable reference given and required. Call at No. 207 Hudson-st., near Canal-st., for three days, in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation; is a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; best City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 1,224 Broadway, between 30th and 40th sts., on the second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT babies' nurse; she is thoroughly capable of taking care of children, from its birth, or grown children; has the best City reference. Call at No. 472 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

WANTED—BY A MOST FAITHFUL, CAPABLE servant, highly recommended, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; is a very neat, economical girl, not afraid of work, and will endeavor to please. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION IN A FIRST-class private family, for a highly-recommended Protestant woman; she thoroughly understands pastries, boned turkies, game, &c. Apply, for two days, at No. 4 Garden-row, in 6th-av., corner 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as professed cook; understands her business in all its branches: best of City reference as to character and capacity. Apply at No. 529 6th-av., near 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and fine washing; is competent of filling either situation thoroughly; has satisfactory City reference. Apply at No. 145 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the cooking and assist in the washing and ironing of a private family; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 161 West 18th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen; one as good cook; has no objection to assist in the washing; the other as waitress or to do chamberwork; they have the best of City reference. Call at No. 102 East 21st-st., Gramercy-park.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as laundress, and to assist in light chamberwork; has good City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 83 Perry-st., back in the rear, front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; is accustomed to all kinds of sewing; can be seen for two days at No. 55 3d-av., in the millinery-store; good City reference given.

WANTED—AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, BY a competent English woman, a situation in the above capacity; can cut and fit children's dresses, or take charge of a child from its birth. Can be seen for two days at No. 65 West 18th-st., two doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a small private family; best of City reference. Apply at No. 69 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing. Good City reference. Call at No. 209 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 53 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS SEAMSTRESS and to do chamberwork; has good reference from a place where she has lived for the last three years. Call at No. 23 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as good cook and assist with the washing. Has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 71 West 15th-st., bet. 6th and 7th avs., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG COLored woman, to travel as child's nurse or lady's maid; does not get sea-sick. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 120 8th-st., second story, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can be seen where she has lived two years, at No. 43 West 15th-st., between 5th at d 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISH tries and all kinds of desserts. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 64 West 18th-st., two doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook or laundress. Reference given. Apply at No. 221 7th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED.—ALL EMPLOYERS IN WANT OF good German, English, Irish and Scotch servants can always find them by applying at original Broadway Employment Institute, No. 424 Broadway. This large establishment is conducted on correct business principles and moderate charges by MORRIS COHNERT, N. B.—If not suited money returned.

ALL FAMILIES IN WANT OF GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—Call at the late Institute and Home for Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD MALE AND FEMALE FRENCH, German, and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs; also a first-class French cook. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE NEAT young woman, a situation as cook and washer and ironer; is a first-rate cook and a perfect washer and ironer; also, by a young woman, a situation as chamber-maid, waiting, seamstress, and nurse; both understand them perfect, as reference can show; each would do general housework separate; no objections to country; a home in preference to high wages. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given; also, wanted by a young girl a situation as chambermaid and waiter, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; can be seen for a week; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at 258 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS, OBLIGing girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; would take a place as chambermaid or laundress, or nurse and seamstress; is fully competent for any of those duties, and is highly recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A VERY RELIAble girl, to cook, wash and iron; is a girl not afraid of work, neat, economical in the kitchen, and an excellent washer and ironer; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing, or to take care of children. Has five years reference from her last place. Call at No. 81 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable, steady woman as cook; she understands her business in all its branches, and has high recommendations for honesty, sobriety and good temper. Call at No. 76 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO WOULD go out by the day to operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machines, or would go out dress-making; would take a situation in a private family. Call or addres No. 140 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, GENTEEL GIRL, A situation as seamstress; makes children's dresses and ladies' cloaks in the neatest style; understands millinery; has five years' City reference; wages $8. Also a regular waitress; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook in a private family; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 139 East 29th-st., second floor, back room. Can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Also, by one, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress. Good references given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as good cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing. Can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen until employed at No. 226 West 25th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework for a small private family; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 207 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook and assist as laundress. Has the best of City references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 122 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN who lately arrived from England, as chambermaid in a hotel or private family. Apply at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, No. 91 Greenwich-st., for three days.

MALES.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who perfectly understands his business in every respect. Is a most competent groom and steady driver; will be found willing, obliging and competent; also understands the treatment of horses; has the best of reference from gentlemen in this city. Address Y. E., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A man fully competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's residence, where taste and experience would be wanting; is a good horticulturist; is well versed in agricultural work in general; has a wife and small family. Address a note to ENTERPRISE, in care of McIlvain & Young, No. 9 John-st., and it will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business well in all its branches; will go any distance in the country; will make himself useful in every capacity; can keep a place in perfect order; understands the care and management of horses. Good City and country recommendations. A note to J. H., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as groom and coachman and gas maker, he understands his business perfectly in both its branches; has lived three years in his last place; can give good recommendation; has no objection to any part of the country or States. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE married Scotchman as coachman, who has had long experience in the care and management of horses; can show the best of recommendations as to honesty, sobriety and carefulness; has no objection going to live in the country. By addressing a note to A. R., Box No. 220, *Times* Office, will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, OF small family, a situation as gardener; has held some of the best situations in the vicinity of New-York; will be found a hard-working man; understands his business; a place where there is a green-house or vinery preferred. Apply to or address J. M. L., No. 589 1st-av., between 34th and 35th sts. Has City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as groom and coachman; understands his business perfectly in all its branches; has no objection to take care of a garden; has 6 years recommendation from his last place. Address J. B., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a steady, sober man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver and well acquainted with the City. Can produce the best of City reference from his late employer. Address THOMAS, Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable Protestant married man, with a small family; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver, and can produce the best reference. Can be seen at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom in a private family by a respectable man; is a good and careful driver, and understands the care and treatment of horses; can give the best of City reference. Call or address COACHMAN, for three days, at No. 96 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener by a respectable man, who perfectly understands his business as coachman and gardener; has had long experience in both; can give the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address M. H., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who has lived in the City for a number of years; is sober, steady and industrious, and perfectly understands his business; is a good and careful driver. Address R. H., No. 79 Bleecker-st., Mr. Lowden.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and gardener, who can come well recommended; lived in his last place five years; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address M. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman and groom, who understands his business and has the best of reference; has no objection to City or country. Address F. R. D., Box No. 213 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man, (German,) who thoroughly understands the business in all its different branches; can produce the very best of references. For further information, apply at his last employer's, 9 East Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an English Protestant, who is an excellent driver and thorough groom; can give good reference as to character and ability. Apply at 149 Grand-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family. Has the best of City references. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS WAITER, IN A private family. Apply for two days at No. 36 East 14th-st., corner of University-place, where he has lived for the last four years.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as waiter in a private family; has no objections to the country. The best of City reference. Address J. HAMILTON, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY AN Englishman, a steady, single man, having good City references. A line addressed to JOHN THOMAS, care of No. 591 Houston-st., will have immediate attention.

$300 TO $500 WILL BE GIVEN TO ANY lady or gentleman who can procure for the advertiser a respectable permanent situation in a Bank or otherwise. The strictest confidence may be relied on, as the advertiser is a respectable gentleman. No agents need apply. No agents need apply. Address THANKS, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

A FIRST-CLASS PHILADELPHIA SALESman, who can furnish undoubted testimonials, &c., will be open by the 1st of January next for an engagement with a New-York or Boston dry-goods commission house. Address SALESMAN, Philadelphia Post-office.

COACHMAN.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES A situation as coachman; he understandshis business perfectly; has got No. 1 City reference; has no objection to engage with a gentleman living in the country; is willing to make himself useful. Call on or address H., at Trainor's General Saddlery and Harness Manufactory, No. 65 Broadway, corner Bond-st.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business and can give the best of reference; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen, or address a note to J. C. H. Disney's Saddlery, No. 125 4th-av.

COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT MAN WISHES A situation as coachman in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; best City testimonials as to capability, honesty and sobriety. A note addressed for this week to H. G., No. 87 East 32d-st.

UN FRANCAIS D'UNE FAMILLE RESPECTABLE et hautment recommandé, parlant Anglais et Allemand, désire se placer chez une famille en ville ou a la campagne en qualité de waiter ou de butler. Il a fonctionné six ans chez un diplomate. S'adresser a RAPHAEL, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN THIRD-AVENUE, BETWEEN 12TH and 28th sts., between the hours of 9 and 10 P. M., a gold filagree set dark Lava BREAST-PIN. The finder, on returning the same to the address of WM. ROSS, *Times* Office, will be rewarded.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GROOM WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands the care and management of horses, and who is willing and obliging. Any other than Irish or colored may apply, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, this day, to FREDERICK W. BARCLAY, No. 70 Beaver-st.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN, ONE ACCUSTOMED to drive in the city—a single man. Must give references to his last place. None need apply that are accustomed to change their place often. Apply from 10 to 1 o'clock, at No. 447 Broome-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK and to aid in washing and ironing, to go a short distance into the country; must have good City reference. Apply on Wednesday, between 10 and 11 A. M., at No. 80 Clinton-place.

WANTED.—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, who can give satisfactory references, is not afraid of work, and obliging, can find a situation at fair wages, by applying at No. 229 West 27th-st., between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-CLASS LAdy's maid; must understand hair-dressing and dressmaking perfectly, and be able to give the highest reference. Also, an experienced nurse and seamstress wanted. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st., up stairs.

BOY WANTED.—WE ARE IN WANT OF A youth from 15 to 18 years old in our counting-room. He must have received a good education; must write a good hand and reside with his parents. THOMAS & FULLER, Wholesale Druggists, No. 203 Fulton-st.

BOY WANTED—ABOUT 14 OR 15 YEARS OF age, in an office. One residing in Brooklyn preferred. Inquire at No. 38 Cedar-st., second floor. Wages $50 the first year.

WANTED—AN OPERATOR ON WHEELER & Wilson's sewing machine; also, a good vest and button-hole maker; none but first-rate hands need apply at No. 194 10th-st.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY, TO take care of the children and do the washing and ironing; no other housework; a permanent situation for a good girl. Inquire at No. 11 Allen-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE AS COOK AND to do general housework; the other as chambermaid and seamstress. References required. Apply at No. 254 Henry-st., Brooklyn, between 9 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A TIDY GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a small family; wages, to a good girl, $7 per month. Apply at No. 293 West 51st-st., between 9th and 10 avs.

WANTED—A COOK AND A WAITRESS, TO GO a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 146 2d-av., between 9 and 1 o'clock this day.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK, washer and ironer, in a private family; good wages will be given. Inquire at 98 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York, No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

New-York on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing Sept. 24; Brooklyn on Tuesdays and Fridays, commencing Sept. 27. Private class for ladies at 11 A. M.; class for children at 4 P. M.; for gentlemen at 8 P. M. Families, private classes and school classes attended.

Circulars may be had at either of the Academies.

Mr. DODWORTH takes great pleasure in calling attention to the enlargement of his Brooklyn establishment. The large room has nearly double its former capacity, with ante-rooms in proportion. Great attention has been given to the adoption of a proper system of ventilation. Mr. DODWORTH has ever made it a duty to introduce, in addition to all the fashionable dances, such exercises and dances as would have the most salutary effect upon the figure, walk and general deportment of those placed under his charge.

CHARRUAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 54 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

Mr. CHARRUAUD, assisted by Mrs. A. LAUNAY, begs leave to acquaint his patrons and the public that his Academy will reopen on SATURDAY, the 15th of October, at 12 o'clock Noon, and 3½ Afternoon; and on Tuesday, the 18th, at 3 and 8 P. M.

Days throughout the season—Tuesday and Friday, at 3; afternoon for children; at 8 for gentlemen.

Wednesday and Saturday at 12 noon for children; and 3½ afternoon for young ladies and young gentlemen.

Monthly *Soirees* on the last Thursday in each month.

Circulars can be obtained at the Academy, and at Mr. CHARRUAUD'S residence, No. 148 East 17th-st.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

The above Academies will open in New-York on Oct. 8, and in Brooklyn on Oct. 11, at 3½ P. M. Schools and private classes attended. Pupils can enter at any time during the season. Soirees given as usual. For circulars, apply at the Academies.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—MERCHANDISE, FOR WHICH FARMing lands in Michigan and cash, will be given in payment. The lands are well located, timbered and watered; are susceptible of high cultivation, and are contiguous to good markets. Parties having merchandise—dry goods preferred—which they are desirous of selling for such payment, may address T., Box No. 1,735 Post-office.

PATENT FOR SALE.—CAPITALISTS ARE SOlicited to examine an invention by which an enormous fortune can be made in a very short time; it has been patented in France, England and America, and only wants to be brought before the public. Office No. 143 Fulton-st., 3d story. Office hours, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

$1,500.—A PERSON WITH THIS AMOUNT is wanted to join the advertiser in purchasing out a hosiery and gents' furnishing business, established 14 years, and situated in a great thoroughfare. Address E. B., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A STEAM PROPELLER, CAPABLE of carrying 175 tons, and can be run with two tons coal per 24 hours; engine and boiler new and in good order. For further particulars, inquire at the Dry Dock Iron Works, No. 435 East 10th-st., E. R., New-York.

FANNING'S SALOON, NO. 244 GRAND-ST.—The lease, stock and furniture of this elegant and well known saloon and place of resort, for sale on liberal terms. Apply on the premises, to EDGAR T. FANNING.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—WITH STEADY POWER, three floors 50x73 feet, in the building now being erected on southwest corner of Elm and Pearl sts. Possession will be given about the middle of September. These rooms each have a large number of windows, and will be as light as any rooms in the City built for manufacturing purposes. They are well adapted for printing offices, as they have a large fire-proof vault for plates. They are heated by steam; also, have two steam hoistways. For terms and particulars, inquire of A. CAMPBELL, rear of No. 43 Centre-st.

TO LET.—A FAMILY BREAKING UP HOUSEkeeping is desirous of letting their house to some responsible party and board with the occupants. The house is brown stone, four stories and basement, three rooms deep, elegantly finished with all the modern improvements. No objections to a few other boarders being taken. Best of reference required. Or would let the choice part of the house to a small private family. Inquire at No. 5 East 31st-st., first house from 5th-av.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes, in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON PARK.—The four-story, brown stone, English basement house, No. 45 East 23d-st., will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 78 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house, 20 feet wide, desirably located in the upper part of the City—the rent will be taken in board—with a small and responsible family. A liberal arrangement will be made. Address M. D., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

TO RENT—PART OF A HOUSE IN BROOKLYN. A lady occupying the 2d floor of a 3-story house on Lafayette-av., first house east of Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, as a school, would let the remainder to a quiet, respectable family, at a low rent. Apply, on the premises, from 8 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET—AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIately, the three-story brick house, with basement and sub-cellar, and modern improvements, No. 106 West 22d-st. Rent low. Inquire of REYNOLDS & VAN SCHAICK, No. 31 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 120 West 39th-st., three rooms deep, containing all the modern improvements, and in prime order. Will be let from 1 to 5 years. Apply at No. 456 7th-av.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NORTHeast corner of Bleecker and Greene sts.; good location for millinery, dressmaking, or other business, and lodging. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st., before 10 A. M., or after 5 P. M.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brick house No. 224 Thompson-st., near Washington-square, with all the modern conveniences; gas fixtures throughout. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The desirable house No. 109 Amity-st., opposite St. Clement's Church, complete for a small family. Rent $500. But the furniture must be sold to the tenant. Can be seen between 2 and 6 o'clock.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO. 134 Vanderbilt-av., near Myrtle; 13 rooms; rent low; immediate possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—THE FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 324 West 22d-st., to a private family only; immediate possession will be given, and for terms apply on the premises.

TO PHYSICIANS OR DENTISTS.—TO LET, the second floor of premises No. 25 East Broadway, well located for the above profession, will be let low to a good tenant. Apply in the basement.

BASEMENT TO LET—NO. 64 JOHN-STREET—stand of a whip-maker for 15 years. Rent, $250. A desirable office on 3d floor. Apply on premises, or to J. W. HAMERSLEY, No. 44 Bond-st., 9 to 11 A. M.

DESK ROOM TO LET—IN OFFICE NO. 3, first floor. No. 175 Broadway and 2 Cortlandt-st., opposite Gilsey Buildings and Howard House. GEORGE P. EDGAR.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SECOND FLOOR OF No. 439 Broadway, suitable for a wholesale business. Inquire of JOHN GILSEY, in the store.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE No. 63 Hicks-st., Brooklyn Heights. Gas and Ridgewood water. Apply to S. PETTIT, No. 39 Hicks-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family in 22d-st., near 4th-av., 12 rooms and in perfect order. Address Box No. 19 Post-office.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

SHOWCASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH'S Showcase warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st., near City Hall. A general assortment of showcases kept constantly on hand. Old cases exchanged. Orders promptly executed.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—TWO LOTS ON THE CORNER OF 5th-av. and 74th-st., each 26½ feet 3 inches front, by 98 feet deep.

ALSO—The corner of 5th-av. and 38th-st., 39 feet front, by 108 feet deep.

ALSO—5th-av. corner of 32d-st., 38 feet 3 in. by 150 ft.

ALSO—A plot of 13 lots corner of 5th-av. and 53d-sts.

Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st

FOR SALE—MURRAY-HILL PROPERTY.—The following first-class Houses:

2 Houses on 34th-st., near 4th-av., $20,000 each.
6 Houses on 34th-st., near 4th-av., $22,000 each.
1 House east side 4th-av., near 36th-st., $25,000.
3 Houses on 37th-st., near Madison-av., $26,000 each.

For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—IN A GENteel neighborhood, very convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, several newb rick cottages; a rare chance for those wanting a comfortable residence at a moderate cost. ($2,750.) or a party seeking a first-class investment. Terms liberal. Apply at No. 176 Front-st., New-York, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSTANTIAL THREE-STOry brick house, 50 feet deep, containing 15 rooms, and sub-cellar, in one of the finest avenues in the City of Brooklyn, within 5 minutes walk of the Fulton-av. cars. Apply on the premises, No. 256 Carlton-av., near Lafayette.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS AND OTHERS.—For sale or exchange for New-York, Brooklyn, or Jersey City property, a Hotel situated at one of the principal stations on the New-York and Erie Railroad. For further particulars, inquire at the Dry Dock Iron Works, No. 435 East 10th-st., East River, New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW BROWN-STONE front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn; three stories and basement, bath-room, marble wash-basins, with Nassau water, furnace, range, &c., &c. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to E. K. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st.

FOURTH STREET.—FOR SALE—HOUSE AND lot on Fourth-st., 26½ feet front, 101 feet deep. House contains the modern improvements and in perfect order. Furnished with the best of furniture, made to order; will be sold separate or together. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NEAR THE ATLANtic Docks, Brooklyn, a fire-proof brick building, 100 feet square, 60x100, two stories, with a first-class engine and an ample supply of Ridgewood water. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE ON THE FIFTHav., near 14th-st., a first-class dwelling; lot 25 feet front, with stable attached, and all in perfect order. For cards to view the house, and further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone front houses, in 46th, 47th and 48th sts. Price from $9,500 to $12,000. Inquire of ROBT. H. COBURN, in store west side of 6th-av., between 47th and 48th sts.

VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS, with a building loan, for sale; well situated in a rapidly improving neighborhood. Apply to C. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third floor.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE—THE valuable property on Broadway, just above Broome-st., running through to Mercer-st. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

IRVING & WINTHROP, REAL ESTATE Brokers, No. 44 Nassau-st., have for sale a number of first-class houses, in desirable situations; also, money to loan on bond and mortgage in different amounts.

TO EXCHANGE.—EIGHT HOUSES AND LOTS (now rented and paying 10 per cent. interest) will be exchanged for any good unimproved lots on New-York Island by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I., A LARGE commodious dwelling house, with outbuildings and eight acres of land, beautifully located in a perfectly healthy and unobjectionable neighborhood, convenient to churches, schools, markets, stores and Post-office, and accessible four times daily by Railroad, the depôt of which is within about five minutes' walk. Upon the premises there are several fine building sites, and an abundance of fruit and shade trees. An inspection is necessary to a due appreciation, and will be a sufficient recommendation of the premises, the whole or part of which will be sold. For further particulars apply to J. DIKEMAN, Jr., upon the premises, or at his office, No. 21 Halsey Building, Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERDALE PARK, ON THE banks of the Hudson River, 40 minutes' ride from 31st-st., and near the depôt, four acres of land, beautifully situated, combining extensive river, with elegant landscape view, perfectly healthy, and unexceptionable neighborhood; there are two fine building sites, and it will be divided if desired. The park comprises six acres, and is handsomely fenced and ornamented. If improved, the whole of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, Auctioneer, No. 24 Nassau, corner of Cedar-st.

HOUSE AND LANDS FOR SALE IN NEWBURGH.—An excellent house, commanding a fine view of the Hudson, desirably located, thoroughly built, with stable, and all modern conveniences of water, gas and heating; all in perfect order. Grounds finely laid out, numerous fruit and ornamental trees. For particulars apply to JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S Advertising Agency, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, New-York.

AT FORT HAMILTON—TO LET—A HOUSE situated on the bank opposite Fort Lafayette. The location is as healthy and pleasant as any at Fort Hamilton, commanding an extensive view of the upper and lower harbor. The house is almost new; it has two parlors, a large dining-room and cellar kitchen, with a range, six chambers and an attic. Apply to Mr. JOSEPH CROCKER, at the Fort Hamilton Post-office.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—A new and substantial mansion and outbuildings, having every convenience and in perfect order. The view is very extensive and beautiful. Price $30,000. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st.; or to M. T. BOLNER, adjoining the premises.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—IN Greenwich, Conn., on the New-Haven Railroad, 30 miles from City; one acre of ground; buildings in fine order; possession Spring of 1860; now rented. Apply to Mr. ELLIOTT, Station-master at dépôt; or address J. M. BOWEN, No. 43 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FOR SALE—FOUR DESIRABLE COTTAGE dwellings, at Astoria, L. I., with gardens, fruit trees and shrubbery attached; ground 16 100x200 feet; also, building sites. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.—ARCHITECTural

MEDICAL.

HEREDITARY DISEASE, RESULTING from the early indiscretions of youth, and the deteriorating effect of the mineral agents frequently employed, can both be expelled from the system by the use of "TRIESEMAR." Elaborately explained in "Human Frailty," a book sold sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York. And at APOTHECARIES' HALL, Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, and also of Professors CARNOHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

DR. HAMMOND has recently published a new and really important Work on the cure of LOCAL DEBILITY (Spermatorrhœa) and its results, including all Nervous Affections, by an entirely new, original and successful method. Price $1, United States postage included.

FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE.
DR. IACOSTE, OF PARIS, CURES,
At No. 512 Broadway,
By the new French method,
All Secret Diseases, Weaknesses,
And Female Affections.
Hours from 11 to 4, and 7 to 8, every day.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients at his separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is published simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only work which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms, and treats, also, in full, of SPERMATORRHŒA, the early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Any of the plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every case of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical skill, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Gazette*. Sold by the author, as above; also, by DR. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. CORNAN can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old-established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practiced as above over 17 years, and has treated with success cases of every kind, and considered incurable by others, of respectable standing in the profession. Impotency and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University, and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above Institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. Charges moderate. Hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERSONS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting DR. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the means provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effecting a cure. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre. Arranged so that patients never meet. Attendance from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Consultations gratis.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 139 Crosby-st.;) hours, 10½ to 2, and 6 to 8. Sunday excepted. The author's reputation as a specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture, sexual inefficiency, &c., thoroughly cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many cases in two days. Sold at the drug stores; at the manufactory, No. 227 Broadway; and at No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THE great regulator of the nervous system; gives cheerfulness to the desponding mind, relieves pain, restores refreshing sleep, and invigorates without reaction. Wholesale of P. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 100 Franklin-st. Retail of druggists generally, and of the proprietor, Dr. J. W. STRATTON, No. 111 4th-av., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. WARD at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Dutch-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to the treatment of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. This great remedy, HUNTER'S MIXTURE, is sure to cure certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction to the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in one-fourth the time in less than six hours. It roots out the poison, and the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine elsewhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book of advice, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and stage of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and is the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST KIND OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, repaired and improved; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, NO. 7 CITY HALL.—Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until Sept. 15, at 12 M., for 350 tons of the best Anthracite Coal, for the use of the Courts and Offices of the county, the ton to be calculated at 2,000 pounds. Also, proposals for 50 cords of Kindling Wood, to be cut and split for use. The said Coal and Wood to be delivered at such times and places as the Board may designate. The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.

PETER P. VOORHIS,
ISAAC BELL, Jr.,
WM. M. TWEED,
WM. R. STEWART,
ORISON BLUNT, } Committee.

DIRECTORS' NOTICE.—THE CREDITORS OF the late firm of PERSSE & BROOKS are requested to attend a meeting to be held on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 M., at the office of the Persse & Brooks Paper Works, No. 8 Spruce-st., New-York, to confer together respecting the future management of the Mills at Windsor Locks, Connecticut.

GEO. J. FORREST, Assignee.

New-York, Sept. 8, 1859.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STURGES & DOUGLASS AGAINST KNAPP & BRIGGS, OF THE WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD, AND OTEERS.—In Chancery, Bennington County, State of Vermont.—Whereas, by an order of the honorable Court of Chancery of the State of Vermont, made at the term thereof holden, for the County of Bennington, on the fourth Tuesday of June, 1859, on motion of Knapp & Briggs, Trustees, the undersigned theretofore appointed special masters in this cause, were further directed to ascertain and report to said Court what parties or persons are, and were at the time of the commencement of this suit, the holders and owners of the bonds secured by the first mortgage of the Western Vermont Railroad, and were authorized by said order to give notice, by advertisement to all such bondholders, to present before said masters, at a time to be specified, the bonds they hold respectively, or proper evidence of the ownership thereof. And whereas, such bondholders (being in interest in this suit) were by said order required on such notice to present such bonds or evidence in conformity therewith; the undersigned hereby give notice that they will attend for the purpose of receiving such evidence at the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of October, 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M., and at the Bardwell House, in Rutland, Vermont, on the 1st day of November, 1859, at the same hour, and all holders of the bonds above-mentioned are hereby notified and required to present the same in conformity to said order, before the undersigned on one of said days. Dated at Rutland this 30th of August, A. D. 1859.

BENJ. H. SMALLEY, } Special Masters
L. BRAINARD, } in
DUGALD STEWART, } Chancery.

E. J. PHELPS, Solicitor for Trustees.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.—NOTICE OF AN APPLICATION for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the 3d article of the 2d title of the 5th chapter of the 2d part of the Revised Statutes.

ELDRIDGE G. MERICK, of the Town of Clayton, in the County of Jefferson, in his individual capacity, and as a member of the firm of E. G. MERICK & CO., and also as a member of the firm of M. MERICK & CO. Notice first published the 17th day of June, 1859. Creditors to show cause before William C. Thompson, County Judge of Jefferson County, at his office in Watertown, on the 19th day of September, 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

BAGLEY & WRIGHT, Attorneys for Insolvent, jy2-law10wW Watertown, N. Y.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.—HENRY CARPENTER, of the City of New-York.—Notice first published Aug. 10, 1859.—Creditors to appear before the Honorable Henry Hilton, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the Chambers of the Judges of said Court, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 20th day of October, 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BYRNE, Attorney for Insolvent, au10-law10wW* No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY J. HANDY, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Jauncey-court, No. 41 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of January next. Dated New-York, the 5th day of July, 1859. WM. J. SINCLAIR, Executor.

jy6-lawsmW.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN [illegible]MANN, late of the City of New-York, intestate, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES C. HOE, No. 16 Liberty-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated, New-York, the 1st of April, 1859.

DOROTHE MAHLMANN, Administratrix.

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FINANCIAL.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD.

JAMES WINSLOW, *Trustee, &c., Plaintiff in Equity vs. The Covington and Lexington Railroad Company et al., Defendants.*

Under and by virtue of the judgment of the Fayette Circuit Court in this cause, at its present term, and as Commissioner of said Court, I shall proceed on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of October next, at the Court-House door in the City of Lexington, to sell to the highest and best bidder all the

PROPERTY,
RIGHTS AND FRANCHISES
OF THE
COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON
RAILROAD COMPANY,

Embraced in the mortgage of the plaintiff, including the RAILROAD of said Company and all its REAL ESTATE, DEPOTS and STATION-HOUSES, the LOCOMOTIVES, CARS and MACHINERY, and the FUEL and MATERIALS of every description on hand and in the possession of said Company; and also, all the rights of said Company as lessees of the road between Paris and Lexington from the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, and all their rights as lessees from the Lexington and Danville Railroad Association, of the road from Lexington to Nicholasville.

The sale will be upon the following terms, to wit:

First—The purchaser will be required to pay the principal and interest of the four hundred bonds of $1,000 each, issued under and secured by the first mortgage of said Company at the times and place when the same shall become due. These bonds with the mortgage under which they were issued will continue until fully paid off, to constitute a first lien on the property.

Second—The purchaser will be required (if his bid embraces the same) to pay the principal and interest of the one thousand bonds of $1,000 each, issued under the second mortgage of said Company, as follows, to wit: The principal on the 1st of March, 1863, and the interest at the rate of seven per cent. semi-annually, on the 1st of March and September in each year, at the Bank of America, New-York City. Also, the sum of $35,000, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st of September, 1858; and $35,000, with like interest, from the 1st of March, 1859; and $35,000, with like interest from the 1st of September, 1859, until the day of sale, together with the plaintiff's costs in this suit. For the last mentioned sums, with interest at the like rate from the day of sale, the purchaser will be required to execute bonds with good securities, payable in equal installments, at six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, and having the effect of judgments.

To secure the payment of the principal and interest of the second mortgage bonds, a lien will be reserved upon the property, and in addition the purchaser will be required to deliver to the Commissioner securities of the cash value of $100,000, which may consist of bonds of the State of Kentucky or Ohio, at par, or bonds of the United States, or any other State in the Union which sell in the City of New-York at or over par; or first or second mortgage bonds of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, or mortgages upon unincumbered real estate in Kentucky or Hamilton County, Ohio, (the purchaser defraying the expense of investigating the title to and ascertaining the value of such property.) The Commissioner is authorized to receive other securities than those named, (if of undoubted permanent value,) subject to the approval of the Court. The income accruing upon the securities thus deposited will be for the benefit of the purchaser until default made by him.

The purchaser will be further required to invest annually sixty thousand dollars of the revenues of the property in safe and productive securities as the Court may direct. Of this sum thirty thousand dollars shall constitute a sinking fund to pay the principal of the 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds, and thirty thousand dollars shall go to create a contingent and renewal fund; but any sums expended by the purchaser in the improvement and renewal of the road (over and above the ordinary current repair) will be deducted from the appropriation to the contingent and renewal fund for that year.

Third—If his bid embraces the same, the purchaser shall execute his bonds with good security, having the effect of judgments, and payable in equal installments at six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, with interest upon each at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the day of sale, for the payment of the interest in arrear on the third mortgage bonds, (except those held by Bowler, Robbins, and S. J. & J. W. Walker at the institution of this suit,) with like interest on each installment of the same, from the time they severally became due until the day of sale. He will also be required to pay the principal of said bonds and the Interest accruing on the same after the sale, at the times and place where they shall become due. As a security for the payment of the said principal and interest, the purchaser must deliver to the undersigned securities to the cash value of $100,000, and of the same character as those required for the security of the second mortgage bonds, and in addition to those named, third mortgage bonds of this class may be received.

Fourth—If his bid embraces the same the purchaser will be required to execute bonds with good security, and having the force of judgments, for the payment in three equal installments, at six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the day of sale, of the following sums, to wit: $180,500, with like interest, from the 1st of July, 1859, till the day of sale; the sum of $9,025, with like interest, from the 1st of May, 1858, till the same day; the sum of $9,625, with like interest, from the 1st of November, 1858, till the same day; the sum of $9,025, with like interest, from the 1st day of May, 1859, till the same day; and the sum of $3,509, with like interest, from the 10th of July, 1859, until the same day.

Fifth—If his bid embraces the same, the purchaser will be required to execute bonds, with good security, payable in six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the day of sale, and having the force of judgments, for the payment of all the interest in arrear on the third mortgage bonds, held by Bowler, Robbins and S. J. & J. W. Walker, at the institution of this suit, together with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the time of the several installments thereof fell due until the day of sale. And he shall also be bound to pay the principal and interest of said third mortgage bonds at the times and place where they are payable, and as security therefor he shall deposit with the Commissioner securities of the cash value of $100,000, of the character and upon the conditions prescribed for the other third mortgage bonds. The two classes of third mortgage bonds referred to in this and the third specification embrace in the aggregate 600 bonds of $1,000 each.

Sixth—For the remaining purchase money (if any) the purchaser will be required to execute his bonds, with good security, having the force of judgments, and payable in equal installments, at six, twelve and eighteen months, from the day of sale, with interest at the rate of six per cent. from said day.

The Commissioner will deliver to the purchaser a certificate of purchase, and will require from him the immediate deposit of securities of the cash value of $20,000 as security, that the terms of the sale will be complied with by him within twenty days. If the deposit is not made, the bidder will be reported to the Court for a contempt, and the sale will proceed as though his bid had not been made. If, after making the deposit, the successful bidder shall fail to comply with the terms of the sale within the prescribed period, the property will be again sold, and the deposit will be retained to meet the loss and damage arising from this non-compliance. So soon as the purchaser has received his certificate of purchase, the possession of the property will be delivered to him, to be retained by him until the sale is confirmed or quashed by the Court. If confirmed, the possession will be continued in him; but if quashed, he will be required to surrender the possession to a Receiver of the Court, and to account for and pay over the earnings of the property while in his possession. After which the securities deposited by him will be returned.

The Court reserves the power by summary proceedings against the purchaser, to enforce compliance with the terms of sale, and until full payment is made, to coerce the purchaser to keep the property in good repair, and in case of default on his part to appoint a receiver to take the property in possession, or to order a resale. And to secure a full and complete compliance with the terms, a lien will be retained upon all the property, rights and franchises, and the income arising therefrom, to which lien no security of the purchaser will be subrogated until after all the terms are fully complied with.

For two days next preceding the sale, there will be exhibited at the Clerk's office of the Fayette Circuit Court, in Lexington, an inventory of the property to be sold. And the undersigned will himself attend to exhibit the same, and give information concerning the property and the Company's title thereto, and interest therein.

AUGUST 17. W. A. DUDLEY, Commissioner.

SATTERLEE & CO.,
No. 49 Exchange-place,
Offer to INVESTMENT BUYERS, at private sale, a line of FIRST-CLASS Insurance Stocks, comprising the following Companies:
Lots divided to suit purchasers.

Etna,	Lamar,
American,	Lenox,
Arctic,	Lorillard,
Beekman,	Manhattan,
Brevoort,	Market,
City,	Mechanics and Traders',
Clinton,	Mercantile,
Commercial,	Metropolitan,
Commonwealth,	National,
Corn Exchange,	New World,
Empire City,	New-York Fire and Marine,
Excelsior,	Park,
Exchange,	People's,
Firemen's Fund,	Relief,
Fulton,	Republic,
Goodhue,	Resolute,
Greenwich,	Rutgers,
Grocers',	Security,
Harmony,	United States,
Home,	Washington,
Howard,	Williamsburgh City,
Humboldt,	American Exchange,
Jersey City,	Columbian Marine,
Knickerbocker,	Mercantile Mutual,
Lafayette,	Great Western Marine.

Also, a choice variety of CITY and RAILWAY BONDS and DIVIDEND-PAYING INVESTMENT STOCKS at the market prices.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board, or at private sale, on commission.

GEORGE B. SATTERLEE, SATTERLEE & CO.,
H. A. BOSTWICK, Bankers and Commission
H. T. ARNOLD, Stock Brokers,
No. 49 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE R. CO.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at No. 45 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 11. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock on the 30th September, and open the day after the election.

By order of the Board.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

PARTIES WHO ARE ASSOCIATED IN establishing a first-class Marine Insurance Company, would be pleased to receive proposals from gentlemen of experience in the business of underwriting with the view of selecting officers and filling positions. Communications, with particulars, and the amount of stock that could possibly be influenced in a first-class company, will be treated with strict confidence. Address INSURANCE, Box No. 3,707 Post-office.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Sept. 15, at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th of September inclusive.

J. CAMPBELD, Jr., Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1859.

HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES COUPON 5 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1874, issued under act of June 14, 1858, may exchange the same for inscribed stock of same issue, on terms ascertainable on application to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN;

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS PAYING 8 TO 12 per cent. dividend for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.

When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.

JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS K. CRANE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF HOBOKEN AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—MORRIS K. CRANE will sell, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1859, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the salesroom, No. 98 Washington-st., in the City of Hoboken, the three-story brick dwellings and stores, Nos. 218, 221 and 223 Washington-st. Also, the three-story and basement brick dwellings, Nos. 223, 225 and 227 Bloomfield-st., and Nos. 1 and 3 Gates-st., in the City of Hoboken. The above-mentioned property is well located, within business or private residences, being in the central part of the city, and convenient of access to the ferries; thus affording to those seeking a permanent residence, or to capitalists, a safe and profitable investment. Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. and the auctioneer's fees on the day of sale; forty per cent. in thirty days, when a warrantee deed will be given; the balance can remain on bond and mortgage from three to five years. For further particulars, inquire of the auctioneer, No. 98 Washington-st., Hoboken; or at No. 29 Barclay-st., New-York, up stairs.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Sept. 14 and 15, at 11 o'clock each day, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., an invoice of 1,000 Scenic and Ornamental paintings; also, paintings attached to glass, of superior quality, in rich gilt frames, and of various subjects, just received from Europe; can be examined on Monday.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

A beautiful collection of modern oil-paintings, by some of the most celebrated foreign artists, now on exhibition in the Gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., at private sale only. They will be offered extremely low, as the proprietor is desirous of returning to Europe.

The public are invited to examine them.

P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE GREENWICH-STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 15, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable property situated on the northwest corner of Greenwich and Bank sts.; lot 22 feet in width by 75 feet in depth. The improvements consist of a four-story brick house on the corner and a four-story brick house on the rear, finished with modern improvements. Being a corner and improved so as to produce a large rental, this property presents a very desirable opportunity for investment.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, SEPT. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 85 Nassau-st., a large assortment of fine household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture; also chairs, tête-à-têtes, lounges, sofas, bureaus, bedsteads, library and secretary bookcases, washstands, wardrobes, oil-cloths, oil-paintings, mirrors, China and silver-plated ware, hair and hair mattresses, oak and enameled chamber suites, &c., &c. Packages and other will find this a safe worthy of their attention. Catalogues now ready.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE.—On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 943 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by PEED & COLE, comprising sofas, chairs, centre, side, and sofa tables; mahogany and other bedsteads, Brussels and ingrain carpets, wardrobes, cook-stove, China and glassware, hand-worked lace curtains, &c., &c.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., all the furniture, &c., of a family removing from Hoboken. Parlor suites, bureaus, washstands, dining-room, hall, and other carpets, beds and bedding, toilet, China, glass, and other ware, 100 trunks, 60 valises and contents, together with all the chamber furniture of a hotel.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of T. F. Davis, No. 96 Beekman-st; fresh seasonable goods. Also, 300 cases men's, boys' and youths' thick and kip half-welt and double-sole boots.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, AT NO. 30 SEVENTH-STREET, near 3d-av., will be sold at auction all the furniture, piano-forte, carpets, looking-glasses, clocks, silver, crockery and glass ware, bedding, &c., &c., contained in the private dwelling as above. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 44 Cortlandt-st. Comprising almost every variety of Fall and Winter goods. Also, a large line of stock goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

RYLAND'S SUPERIOR "R B" IRON WIRE.
BRIDGE WIRE, SPRING WIRE, TINNED WIRE AND GALVANIZED TELEGRAPH WIRE.
CAST-STEEL WIRE, WIRE RODS, BOILER RIVETS, &c.
For sale by J. J. EAGLETON, 84 John-st., New-York.

BUILDING MATERIALS.
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.'S
IRON WORKS,
Nos. 135 and 143 Centre-st., New-York.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO. are manufacturers of
IRON FRONTS for STORES, IRON BEAMS,
FIRE-PROOF CEILINGS, FLOORS and PARTITIONS,
CAST and WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS, for Dwellings, Offices, Parks and CEMETERIES, of various designs.
L. L. CADY'S PATENT CHILLED-IRON BANK VAULTS, DOORS and SAFES.
WINDOW LINTELS, CORNICES and COLUMNS.
CAST-IRON BEAMS and GIRDERS.
SOLID ROLLED and RIVETED BEAMS, of various dimensions.
IRON DOORS, VAULT DOORS, SHUTTERS, SASHES, SKY LIGHTS and FLOOR LIGHTS.
Designs for any of the above will be furnished on application.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.

East Broadway stages pass in rear of office: South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *New-York Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*New-York Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c., &c.

N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

TO BLACKSMITHS, COPPERSMITHS AND PLUMBERS.—LAUBACH'S Patent Tew Irons or Forge Backs. Superior to all others. A great saving of fuel and labor; 10,000 of them in daily constant use. For sale at No. 46 Eldridge-st. N. P. LABARTE.

OAMES' & SONS' SPADES AND SHOVELS, store trucks, agricultural steel goods at manufacturers' prices. Also, every description of agricultural implements, seeds, &c., for sale by CHARLES V. MAPES, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau-st., and 11 Beekman-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR NAILrods, received from Norway. For sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

OAMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES —For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO, No. 98 William-st.

MACHINERY.

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TO OWNERS OF STEAM-VESSELS, FACTORIES, MINES, &c.

HOLLY'S PATENT PUMPS.

The BEST ROTARY PUMPS yet brought forward. Applicable to FIRE-ENGINES, FIRE-PUMPS FOR FACTORIES, STEAM-VESSELS, &c., and to MINES, QUARRIES, HOTELS, RAILROAD STATIONS, WRECKING, HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES, &c. Arranged to be driven BY STEAM BY BELTS or GEARING, BY HORSE-POWER or BY HAND. Apply to

CHARLES W. COPELAND,
General Agent,
No. 122 BROADWAY, New-York.

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Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices.
BEAUMONT'S BAROMETERS only $5 each.
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J. T. BARNARD, STEAM KINDLING WOOD FACTORY—No. 385 South and No. 294 Front-st. KINDLING WOOD from the best of yellow pine, at $2 50 per load.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
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CROWDED HOUSES GREET
THE
NEW COMEDY
OF
WORLD AND STAGE,
WORLD AND STAGE,
WORLD AND STAGE,
EVERY NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 14,
AND ALL THE WEEK,
WORLD AND STAGE

with the following excellent cast:

Fanny Kelly (a celebrated actress) ..... Miss Laura Keene
Lady Castlecrag (her sister) ..... Ada Clifton
Miss Lipglue ..... Mary Wells
Hetty Stubbs ..... Marion McCarthy
(with the beautiful song, "Cherry Ripe.")
Lady Fanny Gabble ..... Mrs. Mark Smith
Hon. Mrs. Cruickshanks ..... Miss Deland
Trimmer ..... Miss Florence Bell
Hon. Harry Malpas ..... Mr. Geo. Jordan
Sir Norman Castlecrag ..... Mr. J. G. Burnett
Leonard Ashton ..... Mr. H. F. Daly
Buzzard ..... Mr. F. A. Vincent
Daniel Dewlap ..... Mr. W. H. Stephens
Colonel Gabble ..... Mr. J. A. Smith
Sir Dazzey Browser ..... Mr. C. Peters
Morceau ..... Mr. C. Wheatleigh

SYNOPSIS
OF SCENERY, INCIDENTS, &C., &C.
ACT FIRST.
THE PARK AT WESTLAND MANOR.

An oleaginous compound and a dangerous onguent—A pardonable curiosity—Unsatisfactory satisfaction—The Monroe doctrine as applied to crinoline—An intruder—Trouble in the camp—Contemplated assault and battery—Equivocation—Another seeker after the mysterious unknown—A slight acknowledgment—Honest rusticity unmasked—An appeal to the horsepond—A distinguished dramatic artiste—An unfledged dramatist—Conflicting sentiments—Practice against precept—The WORLD AND STAGE.

ART WORSHIPPED. ITS MINISTER DESPISED.

A review of the past—An insolvent parent—A noble house falls under the hammer—A sister's marriage—Pride will not eat the bread of charity.

THE WORLD RENOUNCED
FOR THE
SANCTUARY OF THE STAGE.

Is she less worthy for her vocation?—Love, born of pity, the hand-maiden of woman's sorrow—A sister's yearnings—A noble foe.

ART AGAINST PREJUDICE.

A new play accepted—A heart struggle—Flies about the honey pot—A great original and an animated photograph—$40 plain, $50 colored—A coat endangered—A serpent in human form, whose powers of fascination are in danger from want of exercise—Two strings to one bow—The artiste—An heir apparent to the throne of love—Devotion to art from a new source—The artiste—Not being vocal, declines the instrumentation of the

PERAMBULATING BUDGET OF SONGS.

Honest rusticity again—An exponent of primitive P. R. principles—A stout friend, but no gentleman—Gentility at a discount—A hasty exodus—Dewlap in a state of eruption—An orthodox opinion jeopardized—A sudden departure resolved upon—Childhood's recollections—Company from the House—Information wanted—The plebeian proclivities of a pillar of the nobility in check—A model of propriety—The charity of the unknown—Precipitation retarded—Honest rusticity—A dumb witness—A weasel not caught asleep—A bolt, and a fast one—The value of a gardener's opinion of the

AVOIRDUPOIS OF SOCIETY.

The benefit of the doubt goes to the prisoner at the bar of an exclusive opinion—To get within the pale of society it is necessary to kick the bucket of prejudice over—Master and man—An objectionable suit and an unwilling suitor—An agreeably surprising surprise, not always unexpected—Some one party at least—An approach to the domestic circle of life, as considered by the disciple of Dr. Tight—An missary at work at an emolument of more kicks than half-pence—Propriety indulges in a little coquetry—A meeting to be avoided—A device of the enemy—An agonizing suspense—The revelation—an actress—Propriety horrified—Exemplary charity dwindles down to contemptible hypocrisy—The artiste again—A noble lady's sister—The line of limit—The equator of social distinction an imaginary line—A relationship appealed from—Prospective contamination—A shocking affair—The last kick—A note delivered by male, with the (postal) stamp of suspicion—Honest rusticity expresses a willingness to go to the end of the world, and further—probably on the Archimedean lever of friendship that moves the earth—A sister's resolve, though family ties be trodden down by callous hearts.

ONE TOUCH OF NATURE
MAKES THE
WHOLE WORLD KIN.
End of Act First.

ACT SECOND.
THE ARTIST'S HOME.

Fine feathers make fine birds—A lady's boudoir converted into a private post-office—Miss Hetty's charms at a discount—An unloved chambermaid blooming alone—A new phase of honest rusticity—New opinions—Artistic enthusiasm—A good fellow—Love a necessary adjunct—One in the main total of human happiness—A calm but savage disquisition—Billetdoux—A special detective with an eye to the back stairs and the area gate—Important business—Secrets—A sentimental parting.

CHERRY RIPE! CHERRY RIPE!

Fanny—Reflections—A thoughtless frivolity not guilt—A welcome visitor—Anxious interest—The ladder of love, with its rounds of affection and esteem—Lovers and husbands—Possession an implied security—Unread epistles—Daniel again—A hearty grip from a hand in training—A transplanted system of questionable tendency—Its reprehension—An art traitor—Applause that is dearest—A fine scheme frustr

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Loan of 1858—The Affair of the Island of San Juan—American Citizens in the Prussian Army, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 13.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., of New-York, have taken the residue—$1,380,000—of the Loan of 1858.

Commander WM. MCBLAIR has been ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.

Lord LYONS, in his interview with Secretary CASS this morning, expressed confidence in the amicable settlement of the Northwestern question.

Señor MATA left this afternoon for New-York. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 13.

The State Department has received information from our Minister at Berlin that CHRISTIAN ERNST, an American naturalized citizen, who had been compelled by force to enter the Hanoverian army, has, upon the remonstrance of our Government, been discharged from the service.

Flag-officer MONTGOMERY, of the Pacific Squadron, writes to the Navy Department that Capt. KELLY, of the *Saranac*, reports that he could learn of no material interests of our citizens at Guayaquil demanding protection, that the town was evacuated by its inhabitants, and that its bombardment by the naval forces of Peru was threatened, that republic being at war with Ecuador. Capt. MONTGOMERY says that, unless otherwise directed, he proposes visiting all the ports of Central America and Mexico, as far north as Mazatlan.

Information has been received here that the steamers *Cassa Yrisari* and *Mary Frances*, on San Juan River, Nicaragua, will be seized for debt.

The America Fire Company, of Philadelphia, are receiving marked attentions, especially from our firemen. They have been entertained by Col. FLORENCE. On visiting the Executive mansion to-day, they were warmly received by the President, who briefly responded to the presentation address, and to whom Gen. SMALL replied. They visit Mount Vernon to-morrow.

A large mass of documents has been received from Gen. HARNEY relative to the San Juan Island dispute, embracing copies of his correspondence with Gov. DOUGLAS.

There is no probability of the return of Gen. JERRE to Washington, but the Nicaraguan Legation will remain in charge of Señor MOLINA, the Costa Rican Minister.

Affairs in Boston.

THE STATE TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE CONVENTION—ANNIVERSARY OF THE CAPTURE OF QUEBEC.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 13.

The State Temperance Alliance Convention, today, was not numerously attended, but many of its most active advocates were present. A lengthy address to the public, and a series of resolutions were adopted, setting forth the evils of the liquor traffic, approving the Prohibitory law, and urging a stronger combination of the Temperance element of the State, both morally and politically. Gen. WILSON, who presided, in a brief opening speech said, twenty-seven ago he attended his first Temperance meeting, and since that time he had ever endeavored to promote the interests of the holy cause of Temperance, by precept and encouragement, and, most of all, by his example. He had seen in twenty-seven years past something of our country, and had seen much of the blasting influence of intemperance. He had seen the finest and strongest intellects, both from North and South, legislating under the influence of intoxicating drinks, and had stood by the graves of many warm-hearted, noble and generous friends, whose lives had been shortened by an indulgence in the use of alcohol.

The One Hundredth Anniversary of the capture of Quebec, and the death of Gen. WOLFE, was observed to-day by the Historical and Genealogical Society. The Representatives' Hall in the State House was appropriated for the occasion. The Hon. LORENZO SABINE delivered a highly interesting historical address on the events connected with the final overthrow of the French power in North America.

The Great Fire at Halifax—Loss a Million of Dollars.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Sept. 13.

At 9 o'clock on Friday night a fire broke out in Hollis-street, near Ordnance, and from thence it extended along the entire block, destroying Mott's Building, tenanted by Ackhurst, auctioneers; Simonds, stove store; H. Y. Mott, spice dealer; Chamberlain, stove store; Hunter, flour store; Taylor, flour store; and Whytall, shoe store. On Granville-street the following stores and buildings were destroyed: Murdock, dry goods; Hessons, tailor; Webb, druggist; Rogers, hatter; Richardson, confectioner; Mackinlay, boots; London, boots; Wetmore, Vaux & McCullock's, dry goods; McKenzie, watchmaker; Creighton & Wiswell, dry goods; Coombs, shoe store; J. B. Bennett, dry goods; Duffas & Co., merchants; Delatore & Raynor, merchants; Roman's stone building; Jorden's, woolen hall; Chipman, dry goods; Skerry, dry goods; Mignowitz, dry goods; Rolson, hats; and Creighton, books.

On Barrington-street several buildings were also destroyed, including the printing offices of Mr. BLACKADER and J. BOWES & SON.

The total loss will probably reach a million of dollars. The amount of insurance is not as yet ascertained.

News from Utah.

ANOTHER MASSACRE OF EMIGRANTS BY THE INDIANS—THE UTAH ELECTION.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 12.

Utah papers, received here this evening, furnish an account of another massacre of a party of emigrants by Indians. The affair happened July 24, on Raft River, Oregon, where the emigrants were attacked by a band of Shoshones, and six men and one woman of the emigrants killed, and six men and one woman wounded. Some of the latter are not expected to live. The Indians then robbed the wagons of $1,700 in money, and drove off a large quantity of their stock.

The attacking Indians were the same party who were reported recently to have been severely chastised by the troops under Lieut. GRAY.

In the recent election in Utah, three Gentiles were elected to the Territorial Legislature—namely, SAMUEL MILLS, WILLIAM S. OSBORN and CHARLES CROCKER.

Fair of the United States Agricultural Society.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Sept. 13.

The principal feature of interest in the fair today was the formal opening ceremonies. The opening speech was by Gen. TILGHMAN, the President, giving a history of the origin and objects of the Society. He was followed by Senators CRITTENDEN and DOUGLAS. The following States are represented: Ohio, Illinois, California, Maryland, Iowa, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Vermont, Pennsylvania, New-York, Texas, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Michigan and Kansas. Among the distinguished visitors are Senators HALE, Stewart, Chandler, Crittenden and Douglas.

An Abolitionists' State Organization.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1859.

Several Abolitionists and other friends of freedom met here yesterday, and formed a regular organization for the purpose of pressing the passage of a personal liberty bill through the next Legislature, and questioning candidates for the Senate, Assembly, &c., for which purpose a committee formed, with A. M. POWELL, of Ghent, New-York, as President, and G. E. BAKER, of Albany, Secretary, and LYDIA MOTT, Treasurer. A petition for the bill was adopted to be circulated through the State.

The Anglo Saxon at Quebec.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Sept. 13.

The steamship *Anglo Saxon* reached this port at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

[The dispatch from Father Point, 12th, should have read "she will be due at this port this afternoon," and the copyist was in fault in not making it so.—REP.

Encampment of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of the United States.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Sept. 13.

The Grand Encampment of the United States commenced its session to-day. The delegation promises to be large, and thus far is composed of the most influential men in the masonic order.

Forgery and Attempted Suicide.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 13.

EDWARD ASHCROFT, clerk of BELT, BOWIE & Co., was arrested to-day for forging a check of $600 on the Franklin Bank against his employers. He subsequently attempted to commit suicide. Nearly all the money was recovered.

Murder at St. Stephen, N. B.

CALAIS, Me., Tuesday, Sept. 13.

This afternoon THOMAS BOYER stabbed JAMES CLARKE in the heart at St. Stephen, N. B. Clarke lived ten minutes. He had annoyed and insulted Boyer previous to the act. The Coroner's verdict was in accordance with the facts.

The Maine State Election—The Great Eastern.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Sept. 13.

Returns from eighty additional towns indicate that Governor MORRILL's majority will reach over 36,000. The Republicans have elected thirty out of thirty-one Senators, and nearly three fourths of the Representatives.

Official information is received here that the *Great Eastern* leaves Holyhead for Portland on the 15th inst.

From the Rio Grande.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept 13.

The steamship *Arizona* has arrived from Indianola and Brazos on the 8th inst. with $450,000 in specie.

The Health of New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 12.

There is no yellow fever here.

Non-Arrival of the Persia.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, Sept. 14—1 A. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Persia*, now due off this point, with Liverpool dates of the 3d inst.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Sept. 13.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville*, Capt. MURRAY, from New-York, arrived here at 8 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

Anti-Sabbatarian Meeting.

The movement which has for its aim the abrogation of all laws affecting the observance of the Sabbath, formally culminated in a largely attended public meeting, which was held at the Volks Garten, in the Bowery. At 8¼ o'clock the meeting was brought to order by Mr. FRIEDMANN, who read the call, and submitted the name of Ex-Judge DANIEL W. CLARK for President.

Mr. CLARK was elected unanimously, and, in taking the Chair, said that as in the absence of the regularly appointed chairman he had been called upon to preside over this large and respectable meeting, he returned his thanks for the kindness thus shown to him, and had no hesitation in expressing his entire approval of the objects of the meeting, as set forth in the call.

Mr. FRIEDMANN proposed the following gentlemen for Vice Presidents and Secretaries, and the list was chosen *nem. con.*

VICE-PRESIDENTS—The Hon. Smith Ely, Jr., Horace W. Whitney, Augustus Weissman, Richard J. Lalor, Oswald Ottendoffer, Wm. Kopp, Hermann Raster, Dr. Charles Riedel, Philip J. Joachimssen, P. R. Steffen, Wm. Cauldwell, John F. Jegel, Judge Barnabas W. Osborn, Nicholas Fisher, Julius Reichhein, J. C. R. Porter, Thomas Buenchle, Coroner Dr. Wm. Schirmer, Anthony Dugro, Emil Kirchner, Robert Johnstone, Sextus L. Kappf, T. C. Wittenberg.

SECRETARIES—D. L. Hatch, Lyman W. Case, Dr. Schirmer.

For members of the Committee to carry out the objects of the meeting the following gentlemen were nominated:

The Rev. Dr. Maxson, the Hon. Smith Ely, Jr., Philip J. Joachimssen, the Rev. Dr. Chas. Shaum, Dr. Dulon, Wm. Kopp, Wm. H. Cauldwell, H. Whitney.

One of the most important contingents of the assemblage consisted of delegates from the American Workingmen's Societies, fifty-two in number, whose platform is made up of the subjoined declarations of principles:

1. We are in favor of civil and religious liberty.
2. We are opposed to the State Prison *Monology*, [*sic.*]
3. We are in favor of the freedom of the Public Lands.
4. Ten hours on all the Public works.

Mr. LYMAN W. CASE read a formidable set of resolutions, which would make at least a column and a half of the TIMES.

These resolutions were loudly applauded, and unanimously adopted.

The Rev. Mr. HATCH read a communication from the Rev. Dr. WILLIAMSON, pastor of a Universalist Church in Philadelphia, sympathizing with the objects of the meeting.

The Rev. Mr. HATCH, in consideration of the length of the resolutions, refrained from reading the entire letter, and introduced Dr. GILLAUR, who addressed the meeting in emphatic German.

He said that Sunday laws were enacted through the tricks of politicians. These laws were opposed to the spirit of Christianity and the most sacred principles of liberty. Every citizen loving liberty should oppose such attempts to abridge the privileges which the Constitution vouchsafed them. No nation on earth professed to have more liberty than this; yet in no country were there attempts made to render the Sunday laws so oppressive as they were here. Mr. G. then dwelt upon the supreme power of Republican liberty, and the duty of all good citizens to support those who were now spending their time and energies to prevent the enforcement of these Sunday laws.

Mr. FRANCIS J. TUCKER, who was the next speaker, said that the Sunday laws which were insisted on and originated with a number of self-arrogant individuals, were opposed to the Constitution itself; and the proscriptive policy which would darken the lives of the people on Sunday, the holiday of freedom, was daily waning and daily encountering an increasing opposition.

Mr. OLLENDORFF, editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, followed, and addressed the assembly in German. He said that the resolutions and speeches of the evening showed that those whom he addressed were determined to carry the war into the enemy's camp. Those who favored the observance of the Sunday laws had to resort to all kinds of subterfuge to sustain the position they had taken. Of one thing his hearers might be satisfied—they had truth on their side. The Constitution of the United States, every one knew, was not at all in favor of abridging personal and private rights. While some were in the churches on Sunday, others were enjoying themselves innocently, riding in the cars. Both acted as their consciences dictated, and neither had a right to apply hard names to the other. Some of the most prominent and influential men in the community were on their side. Mr. O. concluded as did the previous speakers, by appealing to the Germans to unite in opposition to these Sunday laws.

Mr. H. GAVANNATI was introduced as the representative of the French and Italian sentiment on the subject under discussion. He said the pretension of those who defended the Sunday laws was that they were formed in compliance with the will of the majority. But it was to be remembered that the minority had its rights also, and that those rights, as guaranteed by the Constitution, could not be invaded even by the majority. And this was what the Sabbatarians attempted. If it was wrong to do a thing on Sunday, it was wrong to do it on any other day. The spirit of our Constitution was opposed to class legislation, and therefore it discountenanced all efforts to prescribe enjoyment on one day rather than another. Class legislation was in opposition to the doctrine on which all our liberties are founded, namely, that justice is all-prevailing and immutable. Did his taking a glass of beer prevent any other man from saying his prayers? Certainly not. Why then should that other man prevent him from taking his glass of beer? How was it that these Sabbatarians felt called upon to say that people might be allowed to drink lager-bier or claret and nothing else? If they could drink one thing they could drink another, and the Constitution allowed of no such interference. It did not follow that because working men had one day in the week to spare they were bound to engage in licentiousness and wrong. This, which was the theory of the Sabbatarians, was a positive slander on the people.

Mr. KOPPF, Editor of the *New-Yorker Democrat*, asked for the attention of the audience but a few moments. He said the numbers present demonstrated the justice of the cause they were met to promote. This trouble originated in the Legislature's having given the police power to interfere with private property and rights, and the excitement would continue until this authority was revoked. They had the right as free citizens to oppose force by force. [Applause, and a voice, "It is an outrageous shame to counsel forcible opposition to the authorities." Much confusion followed, and threats were made to turn the obnoxious individual out, which were finally put into effect.] Mr. KOPPF then said that they should use all lawful means to have these laws repealed, and continued his remarks at some length, urging the necessity of a strenuous opposition to all efforts to enforce a Mosaic Sunday law.

Mr. HATCH came forward and said that he meant to be identified with the cause so long as it was a cause. As far back as the time of Paul the Jews were bitterly opposed to him and to all who would not submit to be circumcised, and who would not conform to the rules of their Church. This class of men had been continued all the way down ever since, and then regulations were most stringent when men wore collars around their necks having the names of their owners on them. Just before the time of Luther matters were about as bad, and then they grew better again. Since he came in there had been handed to him a copy of a morning paper, saying in its editorial columns that the Mosaic law was good enough, and that the writer could not see why the Germans and others should want to meet at the Volks Garten to get up something better. Why, said Mr. H., does not that Editor take the code all the way through and go and get circumcised the first thing. [Laughter and applause.] Mr. HATCH concluded by reading a lengthy extract from a letter written by the Hon. H. C. MURPHY, of Brooklyn, United States Minister at the Hague, which gave a high character to the Hollanders for their piety and proprieties of conduct, and recommended the method of Sabbath observance there as being exceedingly free from formalism.

Mr. FRIEDMANN traced the origin of the Sunday laws. He said they had their rise in the Puritanic mingling of the laws of the Old and New Testaments, and argued the absurdity of confounding the New with the Old Dispensation, and of enforcing the requirements of the one in the face of the direct provisions of the other. He considered the question in its social relations, and was emphatic in his condemnation of all attempts to prohibit the workingman from the enjoyment which the leisure of Sunday may afford him. He thought that the efforts of the philanthropist must accomplish the most good.

After the appointment of the permanent Committee already named, the meeting was adjourned.

THE LATE POST-OFFICE ROBBERY.—The Brooklyn Postmaster has ascertained that the thieves who recently robbed that office obtained less than $100. All of the letters opened have been delivered, except about forty.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

DEMOCRATIC ASSEMBLY CONVENTIONS.—The Democratic Assembly Conventions were held last evening, when the following nominations were made:

First District—Joseph Wilson.

Second District—In this District, on the first ballot, there were ten votes cast, one more than the number of delegates in the Convention. Of these, Charles P. Leslie received 5, Charles Kelsey 4, and J. R. Del Vecchio 1. The following ballots could not be ascertained, but Mr. Leslie and Mr. Kelsey both claim the nomination.

Third District—The Convention in this District was unable to agree upon a candidate. There are six delegates, three of whom voted for T. C. Callicot, and the others for Stephen Haynes. Another trial will be made to-day.

Fourth District.—James Dorsey.

Fifth District.—Wm. C. Jones.

Sixth District.—John Linskey.

Seventh District.—Frank Swift.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ASHLAND REPUBLICAN CLUB.—The Young Men's Ashland Republican Club held their first meeting at No. 9 Court-street last evening, and after a temporary organization, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: JOSEPH REEVE, President; Mathew L. Stewart, Vice-President; J. Oakley Nodine, Secretary; B. L. Hubbell, Corresponding Secretary; Andrew Mercein, Treasurer; Anthony F. Campbell, Chairman of Executive Committee. A series of resolutions expressing confidence in the action of the National Convention, and denying connection with the Association which tendered the nomination for the Presidency to the Hon. J. M. BOTTS, were unanimously adopted.

THE AFFRAY ON THE SHIP MAYFLOWER.—The examination of the charge of riot and assault and battery, against the crew of the ship *Mayflower*, was concluded yesterday before Justice CORNWELL. Eight of the crew were held for trial. NIEDUR, the sailor who was stabbed, is yet alive and may recover.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. S. D. Morris, County Judge, and Justices Emmons and Hoyt.

The September Term of this Court was opened yesterday, when the following named gentlemen were sworn in as Grand Jurors:

1. Peter DeBaun.
2. Richard Duyckinck.
3. Chas. C. Betts.
4. Albert Woodhull.
5. Daniel D. Whitney.
6. Wm. C. Rice.
7. Thomas H. Redding.
8. Abraham Wood.
9. Noah Sellick.
10. Isaac Brinckerhoff.
11. James R. Delvecchio.
12. John H. Colohan.
13. Wm. B. Cooper.
14. Lyman Mason.
15. Robert T. Dawson.
16. Daniel E. Riley.
17. Joseph Wilson.
18. James C. Wilson.
19. J. G. Atwater.
20. John Wallace.
21. John G. Bergen.
22. Theodore Newman.
23. Bernard Nolan.
24. Wm. B. Leonard.
25. Valentine Everett.
26. Peter G. Bergen.

After the usual charge from the Court, the jury retired. The Petit Jurors were then called and sworn, and divided into two classes—one to serve from Tuesday next, and the second class from the 29th inst. The Court then adjourned.

A NOVEL MODE OF ADEVRTISING.—The Elliptic Bed-Spring Company, of this City, introduced a new principle in advertising a short time ago, which is said to have had the effect of largely increasing their business. A long descriptive advertisement of their cheap and luxurious bed-bottom, closes in this wise:

"Preferring that a comparison of merits should be made, we invite persons in quest of a bed to examine every other before purchasing the Elliptic Springs. To facilitate the inquiry, we gratuitously append the names and places of business of all our competitors. If there is any other firm of which we have not yet heard, we will cheerfully add it to the list, upon being advised of its existence."

Although the Company is understood to have made money by this manly, straightforword course, we have not heard of their example having been followed by any rival firm. The facts of the case would seem to be that the Elliptic Bed-Spring Company actually manufacture as good an article as they pretend to—one that will bear comparison with other bedbottoms—and that they can, therefore, afford to be magnanimous.—*New-York Express.*

[Advertisement.]

TO DRUGGISTS AND PHYSICIANS—Who are desirous of avoiding the raw, crude Brandies of "the past and present year:" We would call their attention to our choice stock of *old* Brandies, Wines, &c., purchased years since, when brandies were low, and now richly tempered by age and the favorable changes of climate and transportation, enabling us to furnish druggists, physicians and families with a *rare* article, *especially adapted for medical and family use*, at reasonable rates.

"BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN," having driven the wolfish speculators in spurious gins out of the market, has now attained a popularity *without precedent in the history of the trade*, possessing, as it does, the *intrinsic* medicinal qualities of an *old* and *pure* Gin it has received the hearty assent of thousands of physicians and druggists, who cheerfully testify to its nutritive, medicinal and recuperative qualities.

Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention. Circulars containing a list of articles and prices forwarded to those requiring them.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established 1778.)
Importers of Wines, &c., No. 333 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

ALONE AND TRIUMPHANT.
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

for the water-closet, has a notoriety which is most enviable, and is continually enlarging. It is one of the best remedies for Piles ever devised, and is also a preventive which all healthy persons, old or young, should use. Apart from this, it is a luxury and necessity, being the cleanest and purest paper ever made. Be sure you see GAYETTY's name water-marked in every sheet of paper professing to be medicated, and look for his autograph on each package.

For sale by all druggists, and at the depôts, No. 41 Ann-street, and at No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

NAPOLEON THE FIRST said: "I care not for my clothes as long as I have a good hat upon my head." If he was alive now he would undoubtedly order all his hats from KNOX, for KNOX makes the most gentlemanly covering for the head in the United States. All well-dressed men buy their hats of KNOX. His store is at the corner of Fulton-street and Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.—This romantic drama is being admirably presented at BARNUM'S MUSEUM with all its original music and scenic effects. Repeated this afternoon and evening. That Arab Giant, 7½ feet high, is there now.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT has done more for the relief of suffering humanity than all the doctors that ever lived. It has cured thousands of sore legs and ulcers which the doctors had given up. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.—They resolve and assuage pain by calling forth the acrid humors from parts internal to the skin. Sold at 25 cents each at No. 294 Canal-street, New-York, and by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY,
First block below the New-York Hotel, Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 13.

$25,000	U. S. 5s, '65	101⅛	47
500	Virginia S. 6s	94⅜	47⅛
3,000	do	94⅜	47⅜
5,000	do	b60 94	47¾
23,000	Mo. State 6s	84⅞	47⅞
1,000	N.Y. Central 6s	93⅜	48
1,000	R.Riv.R.3d M	76½	48
1,000	Mich.S.1st M.bs	73	48
3,000	Mich.S.2d M.bs	44½	48
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. bs	87½	48
6	Amer. Ex. Bank	101½	300
49	do	101¾	50
5	Bank of N. Am	107	50
20	Metropolitan Bank	111	416
15	Park Bank	104¾	200
60	Penn. Coal Co	83¾	100
171	Pacific M. S. Co	81¾	210
100	do	81⅞	150
100	do	82	50
50	do	b10 82	200
50	N. Y. Cent. R.	s60 80	350
132	do	80⅛	200
400	do	80⅝	100
700	do	80¾	100
842	do	80⅞	72
100	do	b10 81	300
525	do	81	200
50	do	b60 81¼	120
50	do	s8 81	100
200	Harlem Railroad	10½	200
200	do	10⅝	100
200	Harlem R. Pref.	b30 37½	100
600	do	37¾	100
17	Stonington R.	67	1650
700	Reading Railroad	46¼	200
100	do	b10 46⅜	100
200	do	b30 46⅝	750

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Missouri St. 6s	85	100
5,000	do	b30 85	300
5,000	Brook. Cy. W. L.	100	450
100	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	b10 82⅛	50
20	do	82½	100
350	N. Y. Central R.	81	200
200	do	s60 80⅝	400
200	do	b60 81	100
50	do	80⅞	50
250	do	b3 81	100
100	Canton Co.	s20 18¼	850
50	Had. River R.	37⅜	200
500	Reading R.	b30 46	50
200	do	45⅞	

100	Reading R.	b10 45⅝	
300	Mich. Central R.	47¼	
450	do	b60 48	
50	M.S.&N.I. G.S.	s20 24¾	
100	do	25	
200	Illinois Cen. R.	68	
400	Gal. & Chi. R.	76⅜	
100	do	b60 76⅝	
50	do	b7 76⅞	
100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	26	
850	Chi. & Rock I. R.	70¾	
200	do	b30 70⅝	
50	do	b60 70⅝	

TUESDAY, Sept. 13—P. M.

THE RESULTS OF THE LAST COTTON CROP have just been rendered in tabular form by the New-York *Shipping List*, (which is made the standard Crop authority by the usage of the trade,) and we are indebted to the editor for a proof copy in advance of their own regular issue on Wednesday. The comparative receipts at the ports, by rail and water, which make the total crop 3,851,481 bales, are as follows:

RECEIPTS AT PORTS.

Bales at	1859.	1858.	1857.
New-Orleans	1,669,274	1,576,409	1,435,000
Mobile	704,406	525,364	504,177
Texas	192,062	145,286	84,982
Florida	173,494	122,351	136,344
Georgia	475,478	282,973	322,111
South Carolina	480,653	406,251	397,000
North Carolina	37,482	23,999	27,147
Virginia	33,011	24,705	23,773
N. Y. & Boston, overl'd.	47,175	3,363	2,922
Philadelphia, overland	29,463	3,275	1,236
Baltimore	8,683	2,986	1,496
Total Crop U. S.	3,851,481	3,112,962	2,939,519
Increase over Crop of 1858			bales. 737,519
Increase over Crop of 1857			911,962
Increase over Crop of 1856			323,636

COMPARATIVE CROP STATEMENT.

	Bales.		Bales.
1858—9	3,851,481	1840—1	1,634,945
1857—8	3,113,962	1839-40	2,177,835
1856—7	2,939,519	1838—9	1,360,532
1855—6	3,527,845	1837—8	1,801,497
1854—5	2,847,339	1836—7	1,422,930
1853—4	2,930,027	1835—6	1,360,725
1852—3	3,262,882	1834—5	1,254,328
1851—2	3,015,029	1833—4	1,205,394
1850—1	2,355,257	1832—3	1,070,438
1849-50	2,096,706	1831—2	987,477
1848—9	2,728,596	1830—1	1,038,848
1847—8	2,347,634	1829-30	976,845
1846—7	1,778,651	1828—9	870,415
1845—6	2,100,537	1827—8	727,593
1844—5	2,394,503	1826—7	957,281
1843—4	2,030,409	1825—6	720,027
1842—3	2,378,875	1824—5	569,249
1841—2	1,683,574	1823—4	509,158

It will be noticed that the Overland receipts by railway from Tennessee, Alabama, &c., at New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore have heavily increased this year, figuring up about 85,000 bales. Including these receipts from the interior markets on the Mississippi, Cumberland, &c., the crop is made heavier by nearly a hundred thousand bales than any of the estimates based only on the weekly returns from the Gulf and South Atlantic ports.

EXPORT TO FOREIGN PORTS.

From	To Great Britain.	To France.	To North of Eur'pe.	Other P. P'ts.	Total.
N.-Orleans, bales.	999,696	256,447	182,475	146,963	1,580,581
Mobile	351,384	105,770	38,287	19,494	514,935
Texas	46,623	7,875	23,036	2,000	79,534
Florida	40,801	—	51	—	40,852
Savannah	238,402	7,815	11,264	4,560	262,041
Charleston	218,047	42,284	40,590	39,003	339,924
Baltimore	20	—	—	84	104
Philadelphia	1,715	—	—	—	1,715
New-York	122,234	30,505	31,417	9,304	193,460
Boston	5,330	—	2,892	35	8,257
Grand total	2,019,252	450,696	330,012	221,443	3,021,403
Total last year.	1,809,966	384,002	215,145	181,342	2,590,455
Increase	209,286	66,694	114,867	40,101	430,948

Total Crop of the United States, as before stated.....bales 3,851,481

Add—

Stocks on hand at the commencement of the year 1st Sept., 1858:

In the Southern ports	57,604	
In the Northern ports	45,322—	102,926
Makes a supply of		3,954,407

Deduct therefrom—

The export to foreign ports	3,021,403	
Less, foreign included	884—	3,020,519
Stock on hand 1st Sept., 1859:		
In the Southern ports	85,369	
In the Northern ports	63,888—	149,237
Burnt at New-Orleans New-York and Philadelphia	11,492	
Burnt and Manufact'd at Mobile, Charleston and Galveston	1,242	
Manufactured in Virginia	11,699—	21,433—3,194,189
Taken for home use North of Virginia		760,218
Taken for home use in Virginia and South and West of Virginia		167,433
Total consumed in the United States (including burnt at the ports,) 1858-9		927,651

	North of Va.	Elsewhere.	Total.
1857—8, bales	452,185	143,377	595,562
1856—7, bales	665,718	154,218	819,936
1855—6, bales	633,027	137,712	770,739
1854—5, bales	571,117	135,295	706,412
1853—4, bales	592,284	144,952	737,236
1852—3, bales	650,393	153,332	803,725
1851—2, bales	588,322	111,281	699,603
1850—1, bales	386,429	99,185	485,614
1849-50, bales	476,486	137,012	613,498
1848—9, bales	504,143	138,342	642,485
1847—8, bales	523,892	92,152	616,044

We give below, says the *Shipping List*, our usual estimate of the amount of Cotton consumed the past year in the States south and west of Virginia, and not included in the receipts at the ports. Thus:

	1857.	1858.	1859.
North Carolina, bales	25,000	26,000	29,000
South Carolina, bales	17,000	18,000	20,000
Georgia, bales	23,000	24,000	26,000
Alabama, bales	5,000	8,000	10,000
Tennessee, bales	9,000	10,000	13,000
On the Ohio, &c., bales	38,000	39,000	45,000
Total to Sept. 1, bales	117,000	125,000	143,000

To which, if we add (for the past year) the stocks in the interior towns 1st inst., (say 8,600 bales,) the quantity now detained in the interior, (say 9,000 bales,) and that lost on its way to market, to the crop as given above, received at the shipping ports, the aggregate will show, as near as may be, the amount *raised* in the United States the past season—say, in round numbers, 4,017,000 bales, (after deducting 12,300 bales *new crop* received this year to 1st inst.,) against

Bales.		Bales.	
1858	3,247,000	1852	3,100,000
1857	3,014,000	1851	2,450,000
1856	3,335,000	1850	2,212,000
1855	3,186,000	1849	2,840,000
1854	3,000,000	1848	2,357,000
1853	3,360,000		

There was a strong renewed demand for Stocks this forenoon, the most active bidding showing itself on the Western Road Shares, one of which, Galena, rose 2 ₱ cent., at one time, on yesterday's advance, the price touching 77½ ₱ cent., cash. The additional rise brought out some parcels of cash stock, and in the afternoon 76½ ₱ cent. was accepted by sellers. The orders were also large for Michigan Central, which advanced to 48 ₱ cent., and for Chicago and Rock Island, which sold largely at 71 ₱ cent., cash, and 71@71⅜, buyers option, closing in the afternoon 70⅜@70½ ₱ cent. In New-York Central there was another considerable advance on the top rates of yesterday, but without eliciting a large amount of Stock, or inducing the renewal of any very heavy sales on time. The cash price opened 80½, and advanced to 81½ on the Street; then at 81 again at the Second Board, closing 80⅝ ₱ cent. The whole transactions of the day in the Stock were under 5,000 Shares. The Shares of the Panama Company advanced to 118¾, and Pacific Mail recovered to 82½, and appeared to be in better demand than for some days past. A large business was done in Missouri Sixes, at 84⅞@85 ₱ cent., an advance of ⅛ ₱ cent. on yesterday's price, and for the United States Fives of 1865 (Texas Indemnity) 101½ ₱ cent. was paid, and 103 bid for the new fives of 1874. There is more inquiry, at private sale, for New-York State Stocks, in moderate parcels, for banking purposes; the new Fives are held for 102¾, including interest since 1st July. (See card of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS, offering these and the United States Stocks at private sale.) In Railway Bonds there were no important transactions. The holders of Erie Bonds will probably have but little additional information until after the annual election on the 11th October. The legal proceedings on the mortgages have been stayed until the 15th of that month. Meanwhile it is satisfactory to hear that the appointment by the Receiver of Mr. CHAS. MINOT to the Superintendency of the Road is affording much satisfaction along the line, and has already infused new life into its business. The passenger trains for some days past have been running quite full.

In the afternoon the general Share Market left off dull, but without much yielding in prices. Some of the Brokers and Jobbers are again looking for decided reaction, confessing at the same time that the market is of late unaccountably stubborn, and somewhat beyond their control. The reports of railway traffic, in general terms, from the New-York and Western lines continue in favor of the present month over last September, but the only additional return to-day is of $27,700 on the Rock Island line the first week, against $25,000 same week last year.

The Foreign Exchanges for the *Africa* steamship sailing direct to-morrow morning, (mail to close at 9 A. M.,) were moderately active on England at 110@110⅛, and firm and in good demand on France at f.5 15@f.5 12½. Some Southern Bank bills on London brought 110 ₱ cent. The Specie engagements for the steamer are only $394,000. In the Discount market we hear of no changes in terms; a fair business doing in 4@5 months' bills of the very best class at 7@7½ ₱ cent., and in fair names at 8@9 ₱ cent. Demand loans continue easy at 5@5½ ₱ cent.; lenders at the lowest figures discriminating in favor of State and Federal securities.